The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 47. HUNTINGDON, PA., JANUARY 31, 1872. NO. 5.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN CENTS per line for each of the first four insertions, and FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent insertion less than three months.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 60	50	65
3 "	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	½ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00					
5 "	9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Special notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial notices at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S BUILDING.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

DR. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office second floor of Cunningham's building, on corner of 4th and Hill Street. may24.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. ☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71-1y.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Meh15-tf

ROBT. KING, Merchant Tailor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

LEWISTOWN BOILER WORKS. SNYDER, WEIDNER & CO., Manufacturers of Locomotive and Stationary Boilers, Tanks, Pipes, Filling-Barrows for Furnaces, and Sheet Iron Work of every description. Works on Logan street, Lewistown, Pa. All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done at short notice. [Apr 5,'71,1y.*

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices.

United States Laws.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

CONVENTION BETWEEN

The General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The General Post Office of the United States of America, and the general post office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of establishing an exchange of money orders between the two countries, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be a regular exchange of money orders between the two countries. The maximum of each order is fixed at ten pounds sterling when issued in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and when issued in the United States, at fifty dollars in the national paper currency of the latter country.

ARTICLE 2.

The British post office shall have power to fix the rates of commission on all money orders issued in the United Kingdom, and the United States post office shall have the same power in regard to all money orders issued in the United States. Each office shall communicate to the other its tariff of charges or rates of commission which shall be paid in advance by the remitter, and shall not, in any event, be repayable. It is understood, moreover, that each office is authorized to suspend, temporarily, the exchange of money orders in case the course of exchange or any other circumstance should give rise to abuses or cause detriment to the postal revenue.

ARTICLE 3.

Each country shall keep the commission charged on all money orders issued within it, but shall pay to the other country one per cent. on the total amount of such orders.

ARTICLE 4.

No money order shall include a fractional part of a penny or of a cent.

ARTICLE 5.

The service of the postal money-order system between the two countries shall be performed exclusively by the agency of offices of exchange. On the part of the United States, the office of exchange shall be New York, and on the part of the United Kingdom, London.

ARTICLE 6.

Any person in the United States desiring to remit to the United Kingdom a sum of money within the limits prescribed by article 1, may pay it into any post office in the United States designated for such purpose from time to time, by the postmaster general of that country. Such person shall at the same time give the name and address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid in the United Kingdom, and his own name and address.

Any person in the United Kingdom desiring to remit to the United States a sum of money, within the same limits, may pay it into any money-order office of the United Kingdom, giving at the same time the name and exact address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid in the United States, and his own name and address.

The receiving postmaster in either country shall, in accordance with the rules established by his postal administration, notify every such payment to the dispatching exchange office.

The postmaster of New York, upon receipt of every notification of that kind, shall make out and forward to the payee in the United Kingdom a money order payable in sterling at the post office in that country designated by the remitter of the order, it being understood that the money orders so remitted shall be sent, in the first instance, to the controller of the money order office in London, and shall not be subject to postage.

ARTICLE 7.

By every mail the exchange office of each country shall send to the exchange office of the other country a certified list of sums payable in that country, and received since the dispatch of the previous list.

As soon as any such list shall have reached the New York office and been verified, this office shall make out inland money orders in favor of the payees for the amount specified in the list, and shall promptly forward them to the payees or to the paying office, in conformity with the regulations existing in the United States, for the payment of money orders.

The list forwarded to the United Kingdom shall be accompanied by the relative letters of advice of the orders entered therein, together with the orders themselves, as already settled in article 6. After comparison with the list, the advices shall be dispatched to the offices drawn upon, and the letter inclosing the orders posted for delivery.

The lists, by means of which each office of exchange communicates with the other, shall be according to the Forms A and B, annexed.

ARTICLE 8.

The lists dispatched from each office of exchange shall be numbered consecutively, commencing with No. 1 at the beginning of each year, and the entries also in these lists shall have consecutive numbers, those in the lists from the United Kingdom commencing each calender month with No. 1.

Of each list dispatched from New York, a duplicate shall be sent, which duplicate shall, after being verified at the British office, be returned to New York.

ARTICLE 9.

Should any list fail to be received, in due course, the dispatching office shall, on receiving information to that effect, transmit without delay a duplicate of the list, duly certified as such.

ARTICLE 10.

Each office of exchange shall promptly communicate to the other the correction of any simple error which it may discover in the verification of the list. When the list shall show irregularities which the receiving office shall not be able to rectify, that office shall apply for an explanation from the dispatching office; and this explanation shall be afforded without delay.

ARTICLE 11.

Duplicate orders shall only be issued by the postal administration of the country on which the original orders were drawn, and in conformity with the regulations established or to be established in that country.

ARTICLE 12.

At the close of each quarter three copies of an account shall be prepared and transmitted by the office at London, exhibiting the balance found due on the exchanges of orders during the quarter; which balance, after proper verification, shall, if due by the United States office, be paid at London; but if due by the British office, it shall be paid at New York, and always in the money of the country to which the payment is made. If, pending the settlement of an account, one of the two postal administrations shall ascertain that it owes the other a balance exceeding one thousand pounds sterling, the indebted administration shall promptly remit the approximate amount of such balance to the credit of the other. This account, and the letters which accompany such intermediate remittance, shall be in accordance with the Forms C. D, and E, annexed to this convention.

ARTICLE 13.

Until the two general post offices shall consent to an alteration, it is agreed that, in all matters of account relative to money orders which shall result from the execution of the present convention, the pound sterling of Great Britain shall be considered as equivalent to four dollars and eighty-six cents of the gold coin of the United States.

ARTICLE 14.

Each exchange office shall certify its orders to the other in amounts designated in the denominations of the money both of the dispatching and receiving country at the rate of conversion established upon the basis of gold by article 13 of this convention. This conversion shall be checked at the receiving office of exchange.

ARTICLE 15.

All payments for money orders, whether to or by the public, if not in gold, shall be made to the nearest practicable equivalent.

ARTICLE 16.

The value, in gold coin of the United States, of deposits in paper money made in that country for payment in Great Britain, shall be determined at the exchange office of New York, according to the rate of premium on gold on the day of receipt at that office of notification of such deposits. On the other hand, the value, in United States paper currency, of money orders certified in the list sent from the exchange office of London to the exchange office of New York, shall be determined (also at New York) in accordance with the premium on gold on the day of the receipt of such lists.

ARTICLE 17.

Orders which shall not have been paid within twelve calendar months from the month of issue shall become void, and the sums received shall accrue to, and remain at, the disposal of the country of origin. The British office shall, therefore, enter to the credit of the United States in the quarterly account all money orders entered in the lists received from the United States which remain unpaid at the end of the period specified.

On the other hand, the United States office shall, at the close of each month, transmit to the British office, for entry in the quarterly account, a detailed statement of all all orders included in the list dispatched from the latter office, which, under this article, become void.

ARTICLE 18.

Repayment of orders to remitters shall not be made until an authorization for such repayment shall first have been obtained by the country of issue from the country where such orders were payable, and the amounts of the repaid orders shall be duly credited to the former country in the quarterly account. It is the province of each postal administration to determine in the manner in which repayment to the remitter is to be made.

ARTICLE 19.

The orders issued by each country on the other shall be subject, as regards payment, to the regulations which govern the payment of inland orders of the country on which they are drawn.

ARTICLE 20.

The general post office in each country be authorized to adopt any additional rules (if not repugnant to the foregoing) for the greater security against fraud, or for the better working of the system generally. All such additional rules, however, must be promptly communicated to the post office of the other country.

ARTICLE 21.

The present convention shall take effect on the first day of October next, and shall continue in force until twelve months after the date at which one of the contracting parties shall have notified the other its intention to terminate it.

Done in duplicate and signed in London on the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in Washington on the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

[SEAL.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
[SEAL.] W. MONSELL,
Her Majesty's Postmaster General.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.
WASHINGTON, *July 27, 1871.*

A.

List No.———.

Stamp of New York City.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, in duplicate, a list containing a detailed statement of the sums received in the United States since my last dispatch (List No. ———) for orders payable in Great Britain and Ireland, amounting in the aggregate to $——.

Be pleased to examine, complete, and return to me the original copy of this list, with your acknowledgment of its receipt indorsed thereon.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

———,
Postmaster, New York.

To the Controller Money-Order office, London.

FOR USE OF CHIEF OFFICE, LONDON.

BLANK TO BE FILLED BY THE DISPATCHING EXCHANGE OFFICE AT NEW YORK.

Current number of letter.	Number of original order.	Date of original order.	Name of Payee.	Address.	Name.	Remitter. Address.	Name.	Payee. Address.	Name.	Office where payable.	Office issuing original order.	Date of payment.	Amount in British money.	Value of order in United States Gold.	Premium on gold at that date.	Amount of order in United States currency.	Remarks.
													£ s. d.	Dollars Cts.		Dollars Cts.	

MONEY-ORDER OFFICE,
London, ——— —, 187–.

SIR: I have examined this list of money orders from No. —— to No. ——, inclusive, for sums received in the United States for payment in the United Kingdom, amounting in the aggregate to $———, and which is to be paid to the net amount of £— —s. —d.

The said list was found to be correct, with the following exceptions:

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

———,
Controller.

To the Postmaster
MONEY-ORDER EXCHANGE OFFICE,
New York,

LIST OF
MONEY ORDERS ISSUED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
AND
PAYABLE IN THE UNITED STATES.

B.

No. or List ——. A list of money orders issued in the United Kingdom and payable in the United States, dispatched this ——— day of ———, 187–. Premium on gold at that date ———.

Blanks to be filled up by the Dispatching Office of Exchange, London.

Current number of letter.	Number of original order.	Date of original order.	Name of Payee.	Address.	Name.	Remitter. Address.	Name.	Payee. Address.	Name.	Office where payable.	Office issuing original order.	Date of payment.	Amount received in United Kingdom. £ s. d.	Value of order in U. S. Gold. Dolls. Cts.	Value of order in U. S. paper currency. Dolls. Cts.	Remarks.

Blanks to be filled up by the Receiving Office of Exchange.

C.

Account of the exchange of money orders between the United Kingdom and the United States, during the quarter ended ———, 187–.

Orders issued by British Office. No. of List.	Date of List.	Number of the international order. From	To	Total amount of each list. £ s. d.	Total.	Orders issued by U. S. office. No. of List.	Date of List.	Total amount of each list. Dollars Cts.	Total.

Tables showing the particulars of such orders as have been repaid to the remitter in the country of issue.

Issued in the United Kingdom. Amount of order. £ s. d.	Number of international order.	Date of List.	Issued in the United States. Amount of order. Dolls. Cts.	Number of order.	Date of List.	To Cr. of U. S.	Issued in the United Kingdom. Amount of order. £ s. d.	Number of order.	Date of List.	To Cr of B office	Issued in the United States. Amount of order. £ s. d.	Number of international money orders.	Date of List.	To Cr. of U. S.	Issued in the United States. Amount of order. Dolls. Cts.	Number of international money orders.	Date of List.	To Cr of B office

BALANCE
To Credit of British Office.

	Dolls	Cts
Amount of international orders issued in the United States		
One per cent. on amount of such issue		
Amount of void orders of British issue as per table		
Amount of international orders repaid in the United Kingdom as per table		
Total		

	£	s.	d.
Converted into sterling			
United States credit to be deducted			
Balance to credit of British office			
Paid on account by the office of the United States			

Dates. *Amounts.* £ s. d.

Balance remaining.....

BALANCE.
To Credit of United States Office.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of international orders issued in the United Kingdom			
One per cent. on amount of such issue			
Amount of void orders of United States issue as per table			
Amount of international orders repaid in the United States as per table			
Total			

	Doll	Cts
Converted into dollars		
British credit to be deducted		
Balance to credit of United States office		
Paid on account by the office of Greot Britain		

Dates. *Amounts.* Doll Cts.

Balance remaining.....

The within account exhibits a total balance of ———, which, after deduction of the payments on account as therein stated, leaves a balance remaining of ——— due the ——— office.

———,
(Signature of proper accounting officer of the British office.)

The above statement of account is accepted with a balance of ——— due the ——— office.

———,
Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, ———, 187–.

The payment on account of ——— having been receipted by special vouchers, the receipt of the balance remaining of ——— is hereby acknowledged.

———,
———.

———,
——— ——— 187–.

D.

No. —.

MONEY-ORDER OFFICE,
London, ——— —, 187–.

SIR: The list of international money orders which the ——— exchange office has transmitted to the New York exchange office from ——— to ———, 187–, amount to the sum of £———, equal to $

The list transmitted by the New York office to the ——— office during the same period, amount to.....$

———

Difference.....

On account of which the British office has already paid the following sums, viz:

——— 18— ..... $
——— 18— ..... $
——— 18— ..... $
——— 18— ..... $

———

Difference remaining.....

In accordance with the terms of article 7 of the convention of ———, a bill of exchange on New York for $——— is herewith transmitted, the receipt of which you will be pleased to acknowledge in due form.

———,
———,
To the POSTMASTER GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington.

E.

No.——

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., ——— —, 18—.

SIR: The list of international money orders which the exchange office of New York has transmitted to the exchange office of ——— from ——— 187–, amount to the sum of $———, equal to £

The lists transmitted by the exchange office ——— to the New York office during the same period, amount to..... £

———

Difference..... £

On account of which the United States office has already paid the following sums:

——— 18— ..... £
——— 18— ..... £
——— 18— ..... £

——— £

Difference remaining..... £

In accordance with the terms of article 7 of the convention of ———, 18—, a bill of exchange on London for £——— is herewith transmitted, the receipt of which you will be pleased to acknowledge in due form.

———,
Superintendent Money-Order Office.
To the POSTMASTER GENERAL, &c.,
London, England.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 11.]

AN ACT for convening the next legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the legislature of the Territory of New Mexico be, and is hereby, authorized to convene on the first Monday of December, A. D., eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and that an election for the members of both branches of said legislature be authorized to be held on the day of the next general election, under the existing laws of said Territory.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 15.]

AN ACT to establish certain post roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be, and are hereby, established as post roads:

INDIANA.

From Martinsville, via Oakfarm and Nashville, to Elkinsville.

From Franklin, via Bargersville and Cope, to Martinsville.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 8.]

AN ACT for the restoration of Commander George A. Stevens, United States navy, to the active from the retired list.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint, George A. Stevens to the active list of the navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander.

Approved, April 19, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE.]

A RESOLUTION authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner to an International Congress on Penitentiary and Reformatory Discipline.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a commissioner to attend an international congress on penitentiary and reformatory discipline, proposed to be held in Europe; but the said appointment shall not authorize any expenditure of money from the treasury for expenses, and must be accepted upon this express condition.

Approved, March 20, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 12.]

AN ACT concerning the compensation of the collector of customs for the district of Willamette, in the State of Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one of the act approved June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to establish the collection district of Willamette, in the State of Oregon," shall be, and is hereby, amended as follows: Strike out all of the said section after the words "to reside at Portland," and insert in lieu thereof, "and said collector shall be allowed a salary at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, with the fees alowed by law, and a commission on all customs money collected and accounted for by him, such salary, fees, and commissions not to exceed at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum."

Approved, April 20, 1871.

Reading for the Million.

The Revising of the Civil Statutes.

We have read an exceedingly able and well written article on "The Revised Statutes," as published in the *Legal Opinion*, of this city, in its last issue. It was prepared in answer to a circular letter of a committee of the Legislature, calling on the legal profession of the State for suggestions and advise as to the work of the revisors. The *whole work* of the Commissioners has incurred the vituperative animosity of a member of the Philadelphia bar, who has made it the subject of a series of communications published in a Philadelphia paper. This writer not only opposes this, but any revision. He condemns any touching of the statutes, even though it be to simply collect and collate the various laws on the same subject, and place them in order, harmonizing their arrangment, so that it did not take a Philadelphia lawyer to tell what was the statute law of Pennsylvania on any given subject. The truth is, and it is beginning to be well and generally understood, that the old practitioners of the law, who claim that they have mastered the intricacies and obscurities of the statutes as they now exist, are hostile to any change of Purdon's Digest as it is. They are opposed to any law which would even expunge the repealing, redundant and discordant acts which go to make up the unweildy size of the Purdon of to-day. They would discontinuance any pruning as an in intolerable inovation, that would reduce the pages of that time-honored book from 1447 to 1446. They are satisfied with it the way it is. It has answered their purpose very well for very many years, and such a change would take away from them some of the advantages they enjoy over the younger members of the profession, and, more than this, it might make the statute law of the State so plain, that many of the intricate and vexatious suits continually arising as to the real meaning of a law would not arise. These old fogy lawyers are opposed to any change in the world. They prefer, in fact, the good old days of the stage coach and canal packet to the bustling, busy, sharp, noisy and quick step of the present, with our forty miles an hour railroads and lightning telegraphs.

We are not of those who agree with these ancient lights of their profession, and, as all are interested in the law, we think it should be as plain and simple as can be. A man should not have to fee an attorney to tell him what the statute law of the State is. No one can read the article referred to in the *Legal Opinion*, and not be satisfied that there is a necessity for some revision of our State's statute law. The writer says: "Our statutes are the accretions of one hundred and seventy years, during all which time there has been no general revision. In addition thereto we have one hundred and ninety-one English statutes, the accumulation of five centuries, which are in force in this State. Fragments of these, scattered here and there, have not been supplied by our legislation, and are yet living law. The digest of these statutes is a book of 400 pages. These fragments of living law are as a few grains of wheat hid in a bushel of chaff. Purdon's Digest contains over 1,600 pages, and each year adds thereto about forty pages. *More than two-thirds of this bulk of nearly 2,000 closely printed pages of statutory law, is composed of redundant enactments, obsolete law, and superfluous verbiage.* Can any one doubt that it would be a vast benefit, not only to the profession, but to the public, to reduce all this in a compact digest of six or eight hundred pages, with a complete index, and at the same time make the statute law more simple, plain and perfect."

We would be glad to publish the whole of this article, but our space will not afford. Whether the work of the present revisors is so done as that it should be adopted by the Legislature, as a whole, we are not prepared to say, but we are fully convinced that some revision should be made to make the statute law of our Commonwealth plain enough for the information of the general public. The attention of the Legislature should be directed to the accomplishment of that end.—*State Journal.*

HONOR your business, or your business will not honor you.

Prevailing Prayer.

There was a boy at Athens, according to the old story, who used to boast that he ruled all Athens, and when they asked him how, he said: "Why, I rule my mother, my mother rules my father, and my father rules the city." He who knows how to be master of prayer will rule the heart of Christ, and Christ can and will do all things for his people, for the father hath committed all things into his hands. You can be omnipotent if you know how to pray, omnipotent in all things which glorify God. Oh, for more grace to grasp almighty love in this fashion! We want more holdfast prayer; more tugging, and gripping, and wrestling prayer, that saith, "I will not let Thee go." That picture of Jacob at Jabbok shall suffice for us. The covenant angel is there, and Jacob wants a blessing from him; he seems to put him off, but no put-offs will do for Jacob. Then the angel attempts to escape from him, and tugs and strives; so he may, but no efforts shall make Jacob relax his grasp. At last the angel falls from ordinary wrestling to wounding him in the very seat of his strength; and Jacob will let his thigh go and all his limbs go, but he will not let the angel go. The poor man's strength shrivels under the withering touch, but in his weakness he is still strong; he throws his arms about the mysterious man, and holds him as in a death grip. Then the other says, "Let me go, for the day breaketh." Mark, he did not shake him off, he only said, "Let me go;" the angel will do nothing to force him to relax his hold; he leaves that to his voluntary will. The valiant Jacob cries, "No, I am set on it, I am resolved to win an answer to my prayer. I will not let thee go except thou bless me." Now, when the church begins to pray, it may be at first the Lord will make as tho' he would have gone further, and we may think that no answer will be given. Hold on, dear brethren. Be steadfast, unmoveable, notwithstanding all. By-and-by it may be, there will come discouragements where we had looked for a flowing success; we shall find brethren hindering, some will be slumbering, and others sinning; backsliders and impenitent souls will abound; but let us not be turned aside. Only let us be persevering in supplication, and we shall gain a broad, far-reaching benediction for ourselves, the churches, and the world.—*Spurgeon.*

For Whoever it Fits.

There are nearly as many bad wives as bad husbands. Many men who work hard and try to do well in life are neglected and abused by improvident women.

They are condemned to eat the poorest dinners, when they provide the best the market afford.

On heavy bread, soggy vegetables, muddy coffee and tough pie-crust, how can a woman expect her husband to be pleasant and loving?

Such men often drink whisky because their food distresses them—as it would any one who had not a cast-iron stomach—and the habits of intemperance are sometimes in this way begun, through the wife.

It costs more to cook poorly than to make food good and palatable.

If a woman runs home from a neighbor's just in time to throw a pie together, bake it, and bring it to the dinner-table hot, she commits a great offence against the health of the family.

If a man has only an hour to go home, get his dinner and return to business, it should be ready for him promptly on time, else he will eat very hot food in the greatest haste, and start off for a rapid walk, all of which is very bad, and will soon show its effects upon the strongest man.

When her husband gets peevish, low-spirited and forgetful of the little acts of love and kindness he taught her to expect in days agone, a woman who is such a housekeeper need not sit in twilight and wonder at sad changes.

Had she acted her part with half the zeal and industry of her husband, all would have been well, and she could still sit in the sunshine of earlier days.

It is very hard for a man to caress the hand which for years has been feeding him slow poison.

American Wonders.

The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagara, where the water from the upper lakes forms a river of three-quarters of a mile in width, and then, being suddenly contracted, plunges over the rocks in two columns, to the depth of one hundred and seventy feet each.

The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, where any one can make a voyage on the waters of a subterranean river, and catch fish without eyes.

The greatest river in the world is the Mississippi, four thousand one hundred miles long.

The greatest valley in the world is the Valley of the Mississippi. It contains five hundred thousand square miles, and is one of the most profitable regions of the globe.

The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior, which is truly an inland sea, being four hundred and thirty miles long, and one thousand feet deep.

The longest railroad in the world is the Pacific Railroad, over three thousand miles in length.

The greatest natural bridge in the world is the Natural Bridge over Cedar Creek, in Virginia. It extends across a chasm eighty feet in width and two hundred and fifty feet in depth at the bottom of which the creek flows.

The greatest mass of solid iron in the world is the great Iron Mountain in Missouri. It is three hundred feet high, and two miles in circuit.

The largest deposits of anthracite coal in the world are in Pennsylvania, the mines of which supply the market with millions of tons annually, and appear to be inexhaustible.

FLORENCE, the comedian, tells a capital story of a waiter at one of the London taverns who was sadly given to drink. A party of young men determined to reform him, and one day they read an imaginary paragraph from the paper relating to a terrible accident, in which an inebriate on blowing out a candle, was killed by the flames igniting with the fumes of his breath. Jerry pricked up his ears at this, and requested that the paragraph might be read again, which was done to the evident horror of the poor man, who immediately went in search of the prayer-book. Returning with this, he expressed a desire to take a solemn oath upon it, bemoaned the fact that he had been a sorry tippler, and was bringing him to ruin, and then swore that never again, so long as he lived, would he attempt to blow out a candle.

How is this for H. I. H.?

The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord. But the Lord cannot take away; at least, he never has, with such glib voluminous volubility as do the keepers of inns, taverns caravansaries at Niagara Falls.

Witness:

The grand Duke Alexes, his Imperial Highness, has been traveling in this country for some time with a view of learning of our institutions. Among other places visited was Niagara Falls, where the water tumbles continually, but the prices never!

On the way from Toronto, or some other Canadian port, to that civilization to be found more extensively developed in the United States than anywhere else, he had occasion to pass through Niagara Falls. Himself and suite were hungry. So they stopped at the Spencer House for dinner. They found on the table plenty enough such as it was; and good enough what there was of it!

For one dinner for the Grand Duke and his suite the modest Spencer House price of $1,500 was charged! The Duke looked at the bill of fare and at the fare as per the bill, at the dimensions of this second-class house and landlord, whose charges beat any thing ever heard of in the Russian army, and said with a faint smile:

"That's the best I've seen for high."

The Spencerian landlord smiled faintly and asked the Duke to come down. The cashier of the Grand Duke was disposed to come down with what was reasonable, but would not consent to such an outrage; whereupon the landlord proposed to attach the baggage of the party, but finally consented to settle in full on receipt of $1,000, which amount was paid, when the royal party wended its way.

The landlord evidently was mistaken—he thought the Grand Duke wanted to buy his hotel instead of stopping for one meal; but owing to not having a proper interpreter, did not make himself quite understood.

Keep Warm in the Cold.

We hear much about the danger of "coddling," and of the hardening effects of exposure, and much that is very true; yet many people think that in order to "harden themselves" they should be clothed thinly during exposure, and that the toughening process consists in feeling cold. This is a great mistake. Between the sensation of chilliness and the fact of being in the cold, there is the greatest difference in the world. To suffer from cold is injurious, except when the feeling is momentary and is followed by a brisk reaction, as in the tase of the glow that a healthy person feels after a plunge into cold water. But to become cold without reaction, is always a strain upon the constitution. Persons who go thinly clad during the winter season, or who neglect to adapt their clothing to the sudden changes of weather, put their health in risk. Thus a frequent cause of illness is the habit of sitting unprotected upon the doorsteps during the cool summer evenings, of which we have so many that follow a hot day. Do not be afraid of "coddling" yourself on such occasions by adding a light shawl or overcoat to your dress when you feel chilly. You will toughen yourself fast enough in the winter time. But to accomplish this end you must keep yourself, either by exercise or by dress, always comfortably warm.—Under these conditions you cannot expose yourself too much.—*Hearth and Home.*

An Incident.

The following little story is told at the expense of a young lady school teacher in an eastern town, who is very properly anxious in regard to the prevention of small-pox in her school, and therefore strictly enforces the rule that whenever a case of sickness is reported in the family of any one of her pupils, the pupil must bring a certificate from the family physician stating that the disease is not contagious, failing in which the pupils must remain away until all danger is over. A few days ago she was informed that one of her pupils, a little girl of Teutonic extraction, had sickness in her family. On being questioned, the girl admitted that "she had sick at her house;" that her mother was sick, and that she had "marks on her face." She was accordingly sent home. She returned in a few days, however, and reported that her "father was sick." She was again sent home, with orders not to come again without a certificate from the family physician. The next day she returned to school and shyly siding up to the teacher, with her finger in her mouth, and her little bonnet swinging by the strings, she said: "Miss——, we've a leetle baby at our house, but mother told me to tell you that, *it isn't catchin'.*" The teacher said she was very glad it wasn't "catching," and told her pupil to take her seat.

How to Build a Life.

Ruskin, in one of his Oxford lectures, says: "I pray yon with all earnestness to prove, and know within your hearts, that all things lovely and righteous are possible for those who believe in their possibility, and who determine that, for their part, they will make every day's work contribute to them. Let every dawn of morning be to you as the beginning of life, and every setting sun be as its close; then let every one of these short lives leave its record of some kindly thing done for ohters—some goodly strength gained for yourselves: so from day to day, and strength to strength, you shall build up indeed, by art, by thought, and by just will, an ecclesia of England of which it shall not be said, "See what manner of stones are here," but "See what manner of men."

Speak Kindly.

Speak kindly in the morning, it lightens the cares of the day, and makes household and all other affairs move along more smoothly.

Speak kindly at night, for it may be that before the dawn some loved one may finish his or her space of life for this world, and it will be too late to ask forgiveness.

Speak kindly at all times, it encourages the downcast, cheers the sorrowing, and very likely awakens the erring to earnest resolves to do better, with strength to keep them.

Kind words are balm to the soul. They oil up the entire machinery of life, and keep it in good running order.

MODEST.—"Never mind the obituary, Judge," said a Montana culprit when the court became pathetic in pronouncing the sentence. "Let's fix the time for the funeral."

A FLOURISHING business—Ornamental penmanship.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 31, 1872.

☞ The Spanish Ministry have again resigned, and turned their portfolois over to the King.

☞ Secretary Robeson was married in Washington, on the 23d, to Mrs. Aulick, of that city.

☞ Another great snow storm has blocked the Pacific trains on both sides of the Rocky Mountains.

☞ Senator Morton and a majority of the Senate are in favor of adjourning Congress on the 29th of May.

☞ The Kentucky House of Representatives have voted the repeal of the law making insanity a cause for divorce.

☞ According to the St. Paul *Daily Press*, General Hancock refuses to be the Democratic candidate for President.

☞ The Report of the Committee on the Ku Klux outrages is in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for distribution in a few days.

☞ The Patent Office is self-sustaining. By the report just issued, it is stated that the receipts for 1871 were $678,716,46, and expenses $562,091,64.

☞ Persons desiring legislation during this session should forward their bills and petitions at once. The Legislature is likely to adjourn much sooner than usual

☞ The Democrats of the Bedford and Fulton district have nominated George A. Smith, Esq., of McConnellsburg, for Legislature. This is an excellent nomination.

☞ The Republican State Central Committee, at its meeting, at Harrisburg, on Thursday last, resolved to hold the Republican State Convention on the 10th of April next.

☞ There was a great rain storm in England on the 23d and 24th. The smaller streams and the Thames overflowed their banks and much damage was done to property.

☞ The Governor's reception, given to the members of the Legislature and their friends and the members of the Editorial Association, on last Thursday night, was a brilliant affair.

☞ A large portion of Mexico is in revolt against the Jaurez Government, and the number of popular Generals and prominent statesmen joining the revolutionists is daily increasing.

☞ In New York the Superior Court has decided the cases of Tweed and Connolly, affirming the decisions of the Special Term, as to the bail, and ordering the arrests with costs.

☞ Gen. Lane has introduced the Ohio liquor law into the House of Representatives and will press its passage. The General is a very careful and attentive member and a through-going temperance man.

☞ The Republicans of Bedford county have decided upon Geo. S. Mullin, for Assembly. This is a capital selection. The Captain is a very popular man and will make a very heavy poll. Republicans, elect him.

☞ We neglected, last week, to state that our cotemporary, Col. McCrum, popped in upon us and illuminated our sanctum with his pleasant countenance. He assures us that the *Tribune* is all O. K. and that it enjoys a hearty prosperity.

☞ In London a mass meeting in support of Sir Charles Dilks, is advertised for the 5th February, the day before Parliament meets, of which he is a member.—There being no hall considered large enough, the meeting will be held in Trafalgar Square.

☞ The Editorial Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg, on last Thursday, was well attended, and was much more practical than any former similar assembly. We had the pleasure of meeting quite a number of editorial friends. A Summer excursion was resolved upon and the officers directed to choose the route.

☞ Thiers did resign, but has been importuned and has consented to remain, at least for the present, at the head of the Government. He recommended, but the Assembly refused to vote, a tax on raw materials. Hence the difficulty. Without Thiers the Government would fall to pieces, and he is 75, and cannot lead them long.

☞ The Rothschilds and other prominent bankers have arranged to make a thirty years loan to France to pay immediately the three millards of the indemnity due to Germany in 1874. This will relieve France from the annoyance of German soldiers upon her territory. The Government monopoly on tobacco is the basis of security to be given.

☞ The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have made a report upon the petition of Susan B. Anthony and other women, claiming the right to vote under the 14th and 15th Amendments. The Committee unanimously report that the Amendments do not confer the right of suffrage on females, the power of the States to exclude women from voting being introduced by those amendments, and indeed recognized by the 15th Amendment.

☞ It will be bad for the future of our country to know that Washington, the Metropolitan City of the Nation, and which should be a model of integrity and economy in its officials, is said to be copying after New York in extravagance, mismanagement, and the accumulation of an enormous debt. The new government of the District has been only seven months in existence, and already a Committee of Congress is empowered to investigate the charges of corruption preferred in a petition presented to Congress, signed by a thousand of the taxpaying citizens.

WHAT THE JAPANESE ARE DOING.

We are enthusiastic not only for the advancement of our own country in all that is great and good, but for that of all other nations and people on the face of the globe. It is with a two-fold pleasure, therefore, that we have perused the speech of Ito at San Francisco, and now present it to our readers.

The Japanese Embassy visited the public schools and telegraph office, and exhibited great interest. At the banquet in San Francisco at the Grand Hotel 200 plates were laid, and the tickets were sold at $25 each. Iwakura occupied the centre of the table, with Minister De Long, and the state and federal officers were grouped around him. After toasts to the President and to the Tenno of Japan, Iwakura made a short address in the Japanese language. The most important speech of the evening, as foreshadowing the future policy of Japan, was made in English by Governor Ito, in response to the toast: "Our distinguished guests from San Francisco," as follows:

"Gentlemen: Being honored by your kind generosity, and glad to express to you, and through you to the citizens of San Francisco, our heartfelt gratitude for the friendly reception which has everywhere greeted the embassy since its arrival in your state, and especially for the marked compliment paid this evening to our nation, this is perhaps a fitting opportunity to give a brief and reliable outline of many improvments being introduced into Japan. Few but native Japanese have any correct knowledge of our country's internal condition. Friendly intercourse with the treaty powers has been maintained, first among which was the United States, and the good understanding on the part of our people has increased our financial relations. Our mission, under special instructions from his Majesty, the Emperor while seeking to protect the rights and interests of our respective nations, will seek to unite them more closely in future. I am convinced that we shall appreciate each other more when we know each other better. By reading, hearing and by observation in foreign lands, our people have acquired a general knowledge of the constitutions, habits and manners as they exist in most foreign countries. Foreign customs are generally understood throughout Japan to-day, and it is the earnest wish of both our government and people to strive for the highest point of civilization enjoyed by the most enlightened countries. Looking to this end, we have adopted their military, naval, scientific and educational institutions, and knowledge has flowed to us freely in the wake of foreign commerce. Although our improvement has been rapid in material civilization, the mental improvement of our people has been far greater. Our wisest men, after a careful observation, agree on this opinion. While held in absolute obedience by despotic sovereigns through many thousand years our people knew no freedom or liberty of thought. With our material improvements they learned to understand their rightful privileges, which, for ages, had been denied them. Civil war was but a temporary result. Our daimios magnanimously surrendered their principalities, and their voluntary action was accepted by the general government. Within a year the feudal system, firmly established many centuries ago, has been completely abolished without firing a gun or shedding a drop of blood. These wonderful results have been accomplished by the united action of the government and people, now pressing jointly forward in the peaceful path of progress. What country in the middle ages broke down its feudal system without war? These facts assure us that the mental change in Japan exceed even the material improvements. By the education of our women we hope to ensure greater intelligence in future generations, and with this in view our maidens have already commenced to come to you for their education. Japan cannot claim originality as yet, but will aim to exercise practical wisdom by adopting the advantages and avoiding the errors taught her by the history of those enlightened nations whose experience is her teacher. Scarcely a year ago I examined minutely the educational system of the United States, and while in Washington received most valuable assistance from the distinguished officers of your Treasury Department. Every detail learned was faithfully reported to my government, and the suggestions then made have been adopted, and some of them are now in practical operation in the department of public works, now under my administration. The progress has been satisfactory. Railroads are being built, both in the eastern and western portions of the empire. Telegraph wires are stretching over many hundred miles of our territory, and nearly one thousand miles will be completed within a few months. Lighthouses now line our coasts, and our ship-yards are active. All these assist our civilization, and we fully acknowledge our indebtedness to you and other foreign nations. Our greatest hope is to return from this mission laden with results valuable to our beloved country, and calculated to advance permanently her material and intellectual condition. While in duty bound to protect the rights and privileges of our people, we shall aim to increase our commerce, and by corresponding increase of our population, hope to create a healthy basis for this greater activity. As distinguished citizens of a great commercial nation, prepared for business, and desirous of participating in the new commercial era dawning auspiciously upon the Pacific, Japan offers you her hearty co-operation. Your modern inventions and results of accumulating knowledge, enable you to see and do more in a day's than our fathers accomplished in a year's time, so condensed with precious opportunities we can ill afford to lose. Japan is anxious to press forward. The red disc in the centre of our national flag shall no longer appear like a wafer over a sealed empire, but henceforth be in fact what it is intended to be—the noble emblem of the rising sun, moving onward and upward amid the enlightened nations of the world.

☞ Senator Petrekin has read in place the following highly important bills:

"An act extending the provisions of an act for the better securing the payment of the wages of labor in certain counties of this commonwealth, Approved the 30th of March, 1859, to the county of Huntingdon."

This act gives a preference of $100 to any miner or laborer in case his employer, engaged in manufacturing or mining, is sold out by execution.

"An act to secure the payment of the wages of labor in lawful money and to prohibit the pass book and order system."

This bill strikes at the company stores, inflicts severe penalties for paying miners and laborers at mines and iron works in anything but money, and declares contracts for paying wages in anything but money void.

"An act relating to the publication of legal advertisements in the several counties of this commonwealth."

"An act to enable Adam Warfel and James Oatenkirk, collectors of taxes in Brady township, to collect certain unpaid taxes."

NO LIQUOR ON ELECTIONS DAYS.

On last Thursday morning the bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks on election days, was called upin the house. Mr. McJunkin had the Bill amended as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person in this Commonwealth, whether licensed or unlicensed, to buy, sell or give away to be used as a drink, any spiritous or malt liquors, wine or cider, or any substance containg alchol, on any part of any day set apart for any general or special election, by the citizens in or within any precinct, ward, township, county or other election district or division in or within this Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of the first section of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for a term of not more than one hundred days, and in addition to the above shall also be subject to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars and costs, at the discretion of the court.

On suspending the rule (which prohibits the reading of bills twice on the same day) in order that the bill might be passed finally by the House.

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Latta and Mr. Meek, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Ballantine, Beardslee, Black, Bomberger, Bowman, Bright, Brockway, Brunges, Buck, Cooper, Daniels, Dartt, Delacy, Dougherty, Ely, Fleeger, Fox, Gatchell, Gilfillan, Gleason, Gray, Greenawalt, Griffiths, Guss, Hancock, Henry, Hewitt, Hunsecker, Keech, Labar, Lamon, Lane, Lawshe, Letherman, Levering, Lusk, M'Junkin, M'Mullin, Mahon, Mickey, Millar, Mitchell (Mifflin) Mitchell (Tiogo) Moore, Morford, Newsbaker, Noyes, Peisert, Porter, Potts, Prizer, Quigley, Rogers (Erie), Rogers (M'Kean) Sanner, Schminkey, Shortt, Shuler, Smith, (Philadelphia), Starr, Strock, Uhler, White, Wilcox, Williams, Wilson, and Elliott, *Speaker* —68.

NAYS—Messrs. Beach, Burkholder, Conrad, Darrah, Edwards, Fetter, Harvey, Keffer, King, Koons, Latta, Lawson, M'Gowan, Magee, Meek, Morris, Pursell, Ross, Sample, Taylor, and Woolever,—21.

So the question was determined in the affirmative, and the bill passed finally.

This we consider a very wise and judicious measure and we hope the Senate will display the same promptness in passing it.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The British Free Trade Petitions in Congress—Woman Suffragists—The Senate Apportionment Bill—Mrs. Wharton Acquitted—No Assistant Secretary of State—More "Ring" Rascalities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1872.

FREE TRADE PETITIONS.

The Senate is almost literally flooded with free trade petitions. Judging from their numbers the spectator might be led to believe that the country had suddenly become converted to free trade doctrines, and were anxious to undo the protectionist errors of the past. But the Senate, or at least that portion of its members who have the interests of the country at heart, see through the movement, and know its source. It was well said by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, that he "had great respect for the spontaneous petitions of the people, but these were merely the responses to the efforts of a British Free Trade League in New York, and did not deserve much weight." Many of the names are, to all appearance, in the same hand writing, and it was noted in the Senate, and the fact was stated, that "there was a great similarity in the appearance of all the petitions." Even the envelopes in which they reached the Senate were alike, and came evidently from the League, together with the printed forms of the petitions. The League has agents and lecturers employed in all sections of the country, and particularly in the West. The petitions are forwarded to these, with instructions to get the forms filled up and names attached. Now we know that there are thousands of people in the country who have little or no knowledge of the difference between free trade and protection. They have never given the subject a thought, and are ready to sign a petition for free trade or for protection, whenever asked to do so. This is the element in our population upon which these British free trade agents are operating. The committee to which all these petitions are referred understand perfectly the whole movement, and this labor of the free traders will have about as much influence upon them, and upon Congress, as the gentle zephyrs of the Nile have upon the pyramids of Egypt.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Another popular delusion with which Congress is annoyed, is the Woman Suffrage agitation. A few days ago a delegation of female suffragists presented to Gen. Butler a petition signed by 35,000 women in all parts of the country, praying the right of suffrage, with the request that he present the same to the House. The delegation consisted of Mrs. Dr. Lockwood and husband, Dr. Mary Walker, Mrs. I. B. Hooker, Miss Laura De Force Gordon, Mrs. Tibbetts, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. F. M. Kelly, Mrs. Kelsey, Mrs. Selina R. Kenyons, Dr. J. C. Wright, Mrs. M. C. Page, Miss Osborn, and others. Gen. Butler received the delegation in the room of the Judiciary Committee. Dr. Lockwood introduced his wife, and she presented the petition to Gen. Butler, saying they had come to him on behalf of the women of the country, asking his protection in their inalienable rights of citizenship. He had been the champion of the oppressed, and was one of the great rocks upon which the rebellion split. To him they looked to marshal their forces and lead them on to victory. Like Paul, they come pleading their cause, and entrusted their petition to him. The names to it were from every state, and came in spontaneously; others were being received now at the rate of 500 per day.

Gen. Butler, in reply, said he accepted the duty imposed upon him, a duty which every representative owes to every citizens of the Republic. He would present the petition, and endeavor to carry forward its objects. Like all great reforms, it began humble, but it would grow until it overshadowed the Republic. The women of America have only to demand the right of voting and it would surely come, though it might not be immediately. The fact that 35,000 names were attached to this petition, showed that earnest efforts in the cause were being made. Let this petition be followed by thousands of others. He returned his thanks to the ladies, and announced that he would present the petition in the House immediately after the expiration of the morning hour which he did, and the petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The greatest glory of women, on this side of the silent tomb, is to preside successfully within her own mansion, and over her own "household gods." Doing this, with true womanly sweetness and fidelity, will give her an influence over the next generation that she seems to have lost in the present.

THE SENATE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The apportionment bill under the census of 1870 of representatives in Congress from states now in the Union, passed by the House December 14, 1871, was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee considerably modified. The bill, as it passed the House, provides that from and after March 3d, 1873, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 283 members, to be apportioned among the states, instead of 243, as at present. The Senate Judiciary Committee propose that the total number of representatives shall remain 243 until other states shall be admitted. By this plan the following states will lose representatives:—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Kentucky, 1 each; New York, 3; Pennsylvania, 2; and Ohio, 2—total loss, 14. The states gaining representatives are as follows:—New Jersey, Georgia, Michigan, Texas, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, and Kansas, 1 each; Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa, 2 each—total gain, 14. The representation in all the other States, Maryland included, is to remain as at present. By the proposed House apportionment, that body, it will be seen, would gain 40 members. By Senate scheme it remains unchanged. The basis of representation under the Senate bill is one in every 156,-845 of representative population; under the House bill it is one in every 134,676.

The other changes in the Senate bill are as follows: The first election to be held under the new apportionment on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1872, instead of 1876, as fixed by the House bill, for members of the Forty-third instead of the Forty-fifth Congress. That in any state in which by law the polls are held open more than one day for the election of state officers, the polls for the election of members of Congress in such state in A. D. 1872 shall be held open for the same length of time, beginning the day above specified in this section. The following is added as a new section: "Should any state, after the passage of this act, deny or abridge the right of any of the male inhabitants of such state being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, to vote at any election named in the Constitution, article fourteen, section one, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the number of Representatives apportioned in this act to such state shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state."

MRS. WHARTON ACQUITTED.

Mrs Wharton has been acquitted. On the first division of the jury there were four for conviction; but they finally dicided upon a verdict of "not guilty." She will be tried in April on the charge of attempting to poison Mr. Van Ness. She is out on bail. Another trial will be brought by the Life Insurance Co., with whom a life insurance was obtained upon her son, who soon afterwards died suddenly.

BAD FOR CHARLEY HALE.

The Senate foreign relations committee have decided to report against the nomination of Chas. Hale, of Boston, for Assistant Secretary of State, on the ground that the department had removed him on charges affecting his personal conduct as consul general to Egypt. Mr. Hale is one of the proprietors of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, the oldest daily in that city, his father, now dead, being its founder, some sixty years ago.

$50,000 VOTED TO ENTERTAIN THE JAPS.

The House has passed the bill to appropriate $50,000 for the purpose of entertaining the Imperial Japanese Embassy while in Washington. They will be here in a week.

MORE "RING" RASCALITIES.

The new Government of the District of Columbia is already charged with mismanagement and extravagance. In a period of seven months the bills for advertising and printing amount to the enormous sum of $110,000, while $10,000, judiciously expended, would have covered the cost of all necessary work in that line. There are 4 daily papers in the city; but there are a number of weekly papers, and free theatrical and advertising sheets, etc. Advertising patronage was given to every one of these, and in fact to everything in the shape of a news or campaign sheet, amounting in all to 15 different publications, some of which were only a few weeks in existence. Each was filled with entire pages of official advertisements, for which the largest charges were made and paid. The papers have had a clover summer, and have come out in new type, fixtures, and presses, which is all right as far as the papers are concerned, but it has caused a draft upon the pockets of property holders which has raised intense indignation. This is only one of the many causes of complaint. The Board of Public Works, a body of five men, appointed by the President, and in no way responsible to the people, are cutting down the streets, in some places, 6 to 10 feet below the former grade, making it necessary to build stairways up to the houses, and raising the grade in other places so that planks laid from the street into the second story windows of the houses would be about on a level. This system of cutting down all our rolling grounds and bringing the streets to a dead level, is a mistake, even in reference to the beauty of the city; and it is attended with an enormous cost to the property owners and taxpayers. What would not Chicago and other prairie cities of the West give, for gently rolling squares, such as those the Washington Board of Trade are cutting down to a level plane?

A petition of grievances went before Congress a few days ago, signed by a thousand of our citizens, and the District Committee in Congress, were empowered to investigate the charges, and send for persons and papers.

N. H. P.

The New Jersey Democratic State Central Committee have been called to meet in Trenton on Tuesday next.

Acquittal of Mrs. Wharton---The Closing Scenes in Court.

ANNAPOLIS, JAN. 24th.

Previous to the entry of the jury in the court room, Chief Judge Miller admonished the audience that no manifestation of approval or disapproval would be permitted on the rendering of the verdict. After the jury had entered and taken their seats, for a few minutes a stillness pervaded the room as solemn as ever witnessed at a death bed scene. Mrs. Wharton was standing in the prisoner's box, with Mr. Crawford Neilson at her side, and by them stood Miss Nellie Wharton, with Mr. Thomas, one of the counsel.

The oppressive silence was broken by the calling of the jury by the clerk and their answering. Col. Harwood, the clerk, then said: "Gentlemen of the jury, are you agreed upon your verdict?" There was a nod of assent by the jurors.

Clerk.—"Who shall answer for you?"

A juror answered—"Our foreman."

Mrs. Wharton was then directed to raise her right hand.

Clerk.—"Gentlemen of the jury, look upon the prisoner at the bar. Now say, is she guilty of the matter whereof she stands indicted, or not guilty?"

Franklin Deale.—"Not guilty."

As the foreman answered there was a slight manifestation of applause, which was instantaneously checked by the Court and the bailiffs. Every eye was fixed upon the prisoner, who still stood calm and apparently unmoved. But through the heavy black veil, which was not displaced, tears could be seen streaming down her sad, pallid face. Otherwise there was no sign of emotion.

Miss Nellie wept and was deeply affected when Mrs. Wharton left the prisoner's box. Mr. Steele, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Hagner, her counsel, each shook her hand with brief words of congratulation. Her friends present also took her hand, expressing their gratification at the result of the trial.

It is understood that, before agreeing, the jury stood eight for acquital and four were not fully determined on their verdict. It was first decided that they would agree and not go in a hung jury. During the little time they were out five ballots were taken, after which a verdict of not guilty was agreed to.

Before adjourning Mr. Steele asked that the court fix the amount of bail for her appearance in the Van Ness case with due consideration to the circumstances of Mrs. Wharton. The court fixed the bail $5,-000 on Mrs. Wharton's personal recognizance, and $2,500 each of two securities. Mrs. Wharton then acknowledged her recognizance, and Mr. S. Crawford Neilson and Miss Nellie Wharton became her sureties in $2 500 each.

The court then adjourned.

Mrs. Wharton left the room leaning on the arm of Mr. Steele, and Miss Nellie Wharton on that of Mr. Thomas. Mrs. Wharton will remain in Annapolis a few days at the house of a friend. During the trial sixty-six witnesses were examined and fifty-six sworn. The cost of the trial has been about *sixteen thousand dollars*.

Hon. Francis Jordan.

As the time for the nomination of a Republican candidate for Governor is at hand we deem it our duty to express our preference for the position. Among those suggested we find none whose qualifications and character so eminently entitle him to that distinction, as the present Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Hon. FRANCIS JORDAN. Col. Jordan has been long and favorably known to the people of the State. He served in the Senate, from the Bedford district, from 1845 to 1857, with marked distinction and ability. At the breaking out of the war he entered the service, and after considerable active field duty, he was made chief paymaster of the army of the Mississippi. The duties of this very important and responsible position he discharged with his usual ability and integrity. He was chairman of the State Central Committee in three campaigns, always displaying marked skill and energy in developing the full party strength at the election.

Col. Jordan's experience during the past five years has made him practically familiar with every question pertaining to our State Government. All official acts of the Governor are attested and made public through the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in all matters, he is the official adviser of the Executive. The entire legislation of the State passes through his hands for official scrutiny. Experience of this character is invaluable to any one who aspires to Gubernatorial honors, and it would be well for the State if every executive had the training which is afforded by a term of service as Secretary of the Commonwealth.

It is conceded the nomination for Governor in the coming campaign will be, as it has been since 1860, equivalent to an election. Whoever is chosen will have an easy victory over the nominee of the demoralized Democracy. This however should be no reason for making any other than the best and most available nomination. We feel assured that Col. Jordan's nomination, will secure the united and hearty support of the Republican party, and bring also many votes from honest and fair-minded Democrats. His election will give the Commonwealth an able, and concientious Chief Magistrate.—*Carlisle Herald.*

General Intelligence.

Water costs more than whiskey at Eureka, Illinois.

General Burnside has returned from England.

Mrs. Corbett is said to be the most beautiful, and Mrs. Carpenter the cleverest of the Senators' ladies.

More than 12,000 segars were made in Westfield, Mass., last year, as shown by the sale of internal revenue stamps, bringing the Government $60,000.

Rev. Mr. Hepworth commenced the organization of his new church on Monday, having on his first list of members one hundred and fifty families.

The Central Agricultural society of New Jersey appointed a committee, yesterday, to sell their grounds and fixtures near Trenton, with a view of closing out their affairs.

By the gradual accumulation of sand, an island three miles long has been formed at the mouth of Mobile harbor, thereby deepening the regular channel and vastly improving the approach to the city.

A California editor, in speaking of a notorious ruffian in that State, who is supposed to have committed more murders than any other man on the Pacific coast, says: "He has a wonderful talent for bereaving any family he does not happen to like."

A girl sixteen years old, took up a position in a chair opposite the door of the Grand Duke's room in St. Louis, determined to see Alexis. For thirteen hours she kept faithful watch, when she was driven away by the cruel hotel-keeper, without having her innocent wish gratified

The profits of Colorado farming are well illustrated in the case of C. P. Horne. He commenced gardening and farming near Denver iff 1865, with only a span of horses and what few garden seeds he was able to buy, and in 1871 he had cleared $7,800, all made from that small beginning.

☞ Two piles of bar-iron on the dock in New York—the British laid down at a cost of $40 a tun, gold; the American at a cost of $60 a tun, gold. What a pulpit the British pile is to preach from against Tariffs and to invoke the universal brotherhood of Free Trade. But how carefully that sermon conceals the fact that the cheapness of British Iron in part results from the employment in its manufacture of women and children. Put it to vote in America: "Shall girls and boys and women be worked in the production of our Iron, or will you sooner let Iron go to $200 a tun?" The cry of the nation would be: "We will sooner see it a thousand dollars a tun." And in that answer lies the permanency of our Republicanism. The difference in the cost of British and American Iron is simply the difference of wages. Our high wages represent the right of suffrage, reading and writing, the payment of school-taxes, broadcloth and silk, pew-rent, books and newspapers, travel and amusements, the conciousness of power and self-respect. British free trade owns its laborers. They do not vote; they cannot read; they have no voice in their government; they make the sign of the cross when they give receipts. On top of these poor slaves does Free Trade preach its destroying gospel of buying in the cheapest market.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Deaths.

CAMPBELL.—On the 7th inst., of paralysis, at the residence of her son-in-law, H. R. Gilleland, in Warren county, Illinois, Mrs. Hannah Campbell, aged 85 years.

The deceased was a daughter of Col. Thomas Postlethwaite, one of the early settlers of this county, and for many years resided in Henderson township, both before and subsequent to the death of her husband, which occurred more than forty years ago. She was the mother of Thomas P., and M. F. Campbell, Esqrs., long and favorably known as residents of this place, who some twenty years ago, removed, along with some of her children, to Illinois, where she continued to reside up to the time of her death.

Her dust now mingles with the soil of a distant State, where, in hope of a blissful immortality, a long life of duty and of trust has been closed, and where, surrounded by most of the surviving members of her family, like a shock of corn fully ripe, "she has been called away to that land where there is no more parting, and no more death." M.

SMITH.—On the 30th of Dec., 1871, Mrs. Rebecca Smith, aged 62 years.

Mrs. Smith was the daughter of Mr. James Hemphill, an old and esteemed citizen of Huntingdon. She was twice married, and leaves a large family circle to mourn her death. She was for many years before her death a worthy member of the Presbyterian church, and until increasing infirmities prevented her, she was always in her place in the sanctuary. She loved "to dwell in God's house, and to inquire in His Temple." During the first months of her last sickness she often asked her friends to pray that her faith might not fail in the dark valley. But when her feet had reached the "Cold Waters," she felt that they were planted on the "Eternal Rock."

KELLY.—The Hon. William Kelly, of Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, New York, died at Torquay, England, on Sunday, Jan. 14th, 1872.

Toll! Toll! Toll! Not for the little one, just budding into life; not for the youth about starting on his career; not for one in mid-life, with prospect of many years before him; no, no, for none of these, but for one who had already reached to near the allotted span.

Let the slowly pealing church bell send forth its mournful voice until sixty-five strokes have been resounded from its muffled throat, and it will then have recorded the age of him for whom we mourn.

Yes, sixty-five years of energy and perseverance; sixty-five years of ability, usefulness and purity; sixty-five years of unspotted life, spent in doing good to all around. Truly a great and good man has gone to his reward.

About six years ago Mr. Kelly paid his first visit to this region. His great penetration and discernment immediately comprehended the vast mineral resources of our county, and the Kemble Coal & Iron Company, of which he became President, was immediately founded, and the two fine Furnaces at Riddlesburg, now in successful operation, stand as proud monuments of his judgment and sagacity.

But it is not of William Kelly, the President, but of William Kelly, the *man*, that we would speak.

His frequent visits soon extended the circle of his acquaintance, and all that knew him, knew only to esteem and venerate; but to those whose privilege it was to often meet him in social relations, his memory is especially dear.

The cheery voice that ever spoke but in kindness; the hand that was ever ready to assist the helpless; the heart whose greatest happiness was in conferring favors on others; all, all are now cold and still, and sad and sorrowful are the hearts amongst us, who were used to look forward with gladness for his coming.

But even while we mourn for the departed one, there comes to us from the far off better land those sweet words of comfort and consolation, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

Saxton, Jan. 26, 1872. T.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE,
[*Estate of Isaac Horning, deceased.*]
The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of James Horning and D. Thomas, administrators of the estate of Isaac Horning, late of Barree township, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend at the office of Brown & Bailey, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 21st day of February, 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m., when and where all persons interested shall present their claims or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.
JNO. M. BAILEY,
Jan.31,72-3t.] Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds of the Sheriff's Sale of the personal property of George Mears, will attend to the said duty on Saturday, the 24th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his office in Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims on said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.
THEO. H. CREMER,
Jan.31,72-3t.] Auditor.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., January 20, 1872, when called for say "advertised" and give date.

Brady, David	Lowe, Wm.
Corbin, A. C.	Ludwig, P. D.
Decker, James (2)	Moore, O. T.
Decker, Aminta	Murphy, Lizzie
Ebener, S. A.	Miller, Mary E.
Finnegan, James	Moyer, Susie
Goodman, Mrs L.	Nail, H. Clay
Hefright, Henry	Piffer, Henry
Haga, Mary E.	Rupert, Lizzie

BRICE X BLAIR,
Postmaster.

ISAAC TAYLOR & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF *Hemlock, Pine, and Oak Bill Timber and Shingles*, Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa. They make a specialty of furnishing to order all kinds of
HEMLOCK AND BILL TIMBER.
Orders taken and any information given by M. M. LOGAN, at his office, over the Union Bank, Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan.24,1872-6mo.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE,
[*Estate of David G. Corbin, Sr., dec'd.*]
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of David G. Corbin, Sr., late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WM. E. CORBIN,
ADAM RUPERT,
Jan.24,1872-6t.] Administrators.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

REM
HOOD, BON
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR SPA
NEW
[THE LARGEST
Nos. 811, 813, 815 M
AN
Nos. 809, 808, 810, 812
PHILAD

They extend a cordial invitation to their Friends see their new establishment, and to examine their
Jan.10,72-3m.

New Advertisements.

E. BARTOL. | A. KENNEDY. | J. MARCH. | W. M'CARTHY.

BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.

[*Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.*]

Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the above named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.
Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.
Jan. 31, 1871.

FOR SALE.
A Five-Horse Power Engine and Boiler, with machinery suitable for wagon making, cabinet making, chair making, or any kind of light wood work, will be sold at a bargain. To a good, energetic mechanic, desiring to locate in this place, a good opportunity is offered. For further information inquire of J. A. POLLOCK,
jan.24,'72tf] Huntingdon, Pa.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKING.—Samuel Hamer & Son have entered into a partnership, and will hereafter conduct the business of Wagon and Carriage Making, at the old stand, in Alexandria, where they will be prepared to do all kinds of light and heavy work. The public are invited to give them a trial. All work warranted.
jan.24,'72-3m] SAMUEL HAMER & SON.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, February 6th, 1872, at 11 o'clock, a. m., when an election will be held for President and Directors.
J. P. AERTSEN,
Jan.17,1872-3t.] Secretary.

FOR SALE LOW.
A Mill and eight acres of Land with valuable water-power on the Raystown Branch, three miles above Bloody Run. The Mill needs repair but is in a most excellent situation for business, immediately on the line of the Bedford & Bridgeport Railroad, Snake Spring Valley and Friends' Cove opening directly on it. The Coal and Iron mines afford a large market for sale of Feed and Flour.
For price and terms, apply to
L. T. WATTSON,
Box 2092,
Philadelphia.
Jan.17,1872-4t.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—In pursuance of the authority given in the last wills of Alexander Moore and James Moore, dec'd, the undersigned Executors, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1872,
at 10 o'clock, a. m, the following described real estate, situate in the township of Walker Huntingdon county, viz: A tract of land, bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Kurtz and Andrew Grubb; on the east by lands of Martha Livingston; on the south by lands of Jacob Fouse, James and Alexander Ward, and on the West by land of John Lee, containing 233 ACRES, 69 perches and allowances, nearly the whole of which is cleared, and having thereon an apple orchard, a two-story log house, wagon-shed, corn-crib, large bank barn, and other improvements.

ALSO, a parcel of land adjoining lands of Andrew Grubb, Martha Livingston and the tract above mentioned, containing 50 ACRES, 100 perches and allowances, known as the "Locust Field," 40 acres of which are cleared, having thereon a log house and stable.

ALSO, a tract of timber and ore land, on Tussey Mountain, adjoining lands of Henry and Samuel Peightal, Isaac Kurtz and others, being part of two surveys in the names of Jacob Barr and Joseph Sevitz, containing about 400 acres, which will be sold in three parcels.

ALSO, one other tract of timber land, situate at the foot of Tussey mountain, adjoining lands of Jacob Fouse, Joseph Norris, and others, containing 108 acres, 119 perches and allowances, part of a tract surveyed in the name of Zachariah Collins, and patented to him, subject to ore lease given to Grove Bros.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase money to be paid on 1st of April, when possession will be given and deed delivered; balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds of purchaser.
JAMES M. LLOYD,
JAMES WARD,
Jan17-3t Executors.

BEE HIVE GROCERY,
No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.
"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
N. B. CORBIN
Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.
I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply
BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.
at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.
In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!
This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.
Jan.17,1872.

A BARGAIN.
A Farm to lease on easy term, for five or six years, situate on Warrior's Ridge, near Petersburg. Any one who will take it and clear it shall have the proceeds, by paying the taxes. There are eight acres in clover. The house and barn are new. For particulars inquire of Dr. H. Orlady, Petersburg, Pa., or address R. NEFF,
Jan.24,1872-1mo.] Altoona, Pa.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH,
Hemlock and Pine Bill Stuff, Boards, Plank, Shingling, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice, at lowest cash prices. Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames furnished at manufacturer's prices. Grain and Country produce generally bought at market prices.
WAGONER & BRO,
Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

NOTICE:—
*HUNTINGDON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION NE

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 31, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 203, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Standing Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Mount Hor Camp of I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

Arrapahoe Tribe, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Young Men's Christian Association meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

Post 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

Town Council meets the first Friday evening of each month.

Huntingdon Lodge, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

Huntingdon Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

The Wesleyan Club meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

Huntingdon Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Pianneit. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'Halloran. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. ervices on Sabbath: 7 p. m,

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. ervices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Rum-soaked tramps are numerous.

As a skatist our Paul is not a success.

Handsome—Henry & Co.'s new goods.

Handsomer—Rash Fisher's new residence.

Handsomest—Our specimens of job work.

Has an upward tendency—The price of coal.

There are nine prisoners in our county jail.

The man with the big dog was in town last week.

A beauty, and a fine goer—Dr. Brumbaugh's bay mare.

Choice oranges at D. S. Africa's. 32 cents per dozen.

Take your county paper in preference to all foreign importations.

Blair county has declared for Col. Frank Jordan for Governor.

A rich vein of copper ore has been found in Warriorsmark township.

Corns and bunions are disagreeable companions. We've got 'em.

Everybody and "all their relations" are subscribing for the Journal.

Petitions are pouring in at Harrisburg asking for a local option law.

Monday morning was cold enough to freeze the tail off a brass monkey.

Altoona firemen talk of organizing a "Firemen's Insurance Company."

The protracted meeting in the M. E. Church, in this place; closed last week.

On a bust last week—One of our distributing rollers.

Ditto—Some of the "nice young men," of our borough, on Saturday night.

Pennsylvania quill-drivers were in session, at Harrisburg, on Thursday last.

Jno. B. Gough lectures, in Tyrone, this (Tuesday) evening. Tickets $1 00.

You can get your sale bills printed at an hour's notice, at the Journal office.

Don't lend the Journal to your neighbor. Tell him to subscribe. Terms only $2 00.

Skatorial amusements were indulged in to considerable extent on the canal, on Saturday last.

Philadelphia is exhibiting a talking machine. Huntingdon has any amount of these machines.

Loafers were hugging the sunny side of the corners on Sunday last. The weather is a little cool yet.

Senator Petriken and Representative Lane will please accept our thanks for continued favors from Harrisburg.

The season for valentines is fast approaching, as is evidenced by the comic daubs in the windows of our dealers.

A grand shooting tournament will come off, in this place, on the 22d of February next. Open to all competitors.

Jupiter has now ceased to be morning star, and from this time to August 2 will be "star of the evening, beautiful star."

Our friends will remember that we are prepared to print sale bills at an hour's notice, and in the best style, at low rates.

Wm. L. Smith, of Ennisville, has opened out a wholesale grain, flour, feed and retail grocery, produce and provision store in Tyrone.

We understand that some of the dealers in "stagger juice," in this place, have been prosecuted and will be arraigned at the April sessions.

The Hollidaysburg *Standard* "goes for" the "cheap Johns" with a vengeance, and there is more truth than poetry in the remarks of our cotemporary.

Huntingdon wants more dwelling houses. Our capitalists could not invest their money to better advantage than by erecting a few hundred houses.

There was no effort made to increase the Republican County Committee, at the late session. It ought be increased—it is evidently not large enough.

It is stated that Olive Logan has thrown up her lecture engagements in consequence of sudden illness. We hope she will not "throw up" her 'nice young man.'

The battle cry of different agents of sewing machine companies is "Singer or death;" "Florence to the Rescue;" "Wheeler and victory;" "Howe is this for high?"

A portion of the bridge spanning Stone Creek, at the eastern end of this borough, was slightly damaged by fire on Friday afternoon last. The fire was communicated by a passing engine.

Quite a successful religious revival has been in progress, in Mapleton, this county, for a week or two past. Large numbers of mourners nightly crowd the altar, and many profess to have found the pearl of great price.

It is said that Coffee Run and Cove Station are to be made into boroughs, so that each will have two delegates to the next County Convention. We want more "rotten boroughs," as they say in England.

Charles Wright, tried in the Blair county court, last week, for the killing of a man named Devine, in Altoona, on the night of the 3d of July last, was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to five and a-half years in the Western penitentiary.

Small trim whiskers coming just below the ear is a style beginning to prevail among men about town. Large ones of the same cut used to be called mutton chop whiskers in England. These new fashioned ones might appropriately be called lamb chop whiskers.

Tony McCristal, proprietor of the French can-can troupe, that gave two exhibitions in this place, a few weeks ago, has been arrested in Pottsville, charged with giving an indecent exhibition. He has been held in $500 00 for his appearance at the April term of court in Schuylkill county.

"The Journal is one of the best, if not the very best, papers in the State. The editorials are able, the locals full and complete, and its typography unsurpassable."

Your "head is level," and these words of good cheer, coming from such an intelligent source, are duly appreciated. We shall endeavor to merit their continuance.

Union Sabbath School Convention at Warriorsmark.—The first meeting of the Warriorsmark and Franklin township Sabbath School Association was held in the M. E. Church, in Warriorsmark, on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 2d and 3d, 1872. The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, by the Rev. D. Castleman, who, after reading a portion of scripture, singing and prayer, briefly stated the object of assembling together in Convention, of the great work to do, and trusting that the spirit of the Master might be with us. The following officers were then elected:

President, G. W. Owens, of Birmingham; Secretaries, Dr. J. A. Deaver and A. G. Ewing; Vice Presidents, J. W. Dunwiddie, Joseph Mingle and G. W. Mattern.

The following persons were elected a business committee:

T. B. Hyskill, Rev. N. J. Owens, B. F. Brown, Dan'l Conrad, Rev. J. F. Craig, James Crowl and Jeremiah Ebbs.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following committee on Credentials:

S. Ralston, Wm. Johnston and —— Mingle.

The remaining portion of this session was occupied by members in stating their object in attending this Convention, and the committee on entertainment, assigning delegates to places of entertainment.

When, on motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention met at 2 o'clock, and was led in devotional exercise by Rev. J. Craig.

Reports of schools being then in order, it was found 14 schools reported 165 teachers and officers and 937 scholars. Schools mostly in good working condition and all except 3 kept open all the year. There were other schools within the bounds, but not reporting, are omitted in the above.

The Business Committee, at this time, reported the following as the time for meeting:

Morning session, from 9 a. m., to 12 p. m.
Afternoon " " 2 p. m., to 4 p. m.
Night " " 6 p. m., to 9 p. m.

The first half hour of each session to be devoted to devotional exercises.

Discussion of the question, what relation does the community sustain to the Sabbath School?

This subject was opened by the Rev. W. B. Wagoner, who set forth the wants of Sabbath Schools, and that parents retain the same relation to Sabbath Schools that they do to their children, and in order to get parents interested it is necessary to get good christian teachers, with hearts of piety, and love for children, and a love for the work. They must take their children to a throne of Grace. Parents need instruction in this. Teachers alone can reach the parent through the child.

B. F. Brown asked if it was only the religious portion of the community that was to be reached. He held that the irreligious parents also held a relation to the Sabbath School.

Rev. J. D. Brown thought the Sabbath School was not a good place to send children to have them taken care of while the parents take a morning nap. Neither that the Sunday School was a good place to display finery, or where parents could send their children in order to not have instructions in the family. He thought the relation was rather auxillary. Other members participated in this discussion.

NIGHT SESSION.

Devotional exercises conducted by Rev. J. D. Brown.

The subject, what relation does the Temperance cause sustain to the Sabbath School?

This question was opened by Dr. Vantrice, and further discussed by James Crowl, Rev. J. D. Brown, G. W. Reynolds, S. Ralston, D. R. Fry, and others.

The discussion favored the early instilling of right principles into the minds of children at an early age, and as the Sabbath School must be considered the nursery of the church, it was there the principles of Temperance should be early inculcated.

The subject of conducting Sabbath Schools without libraries was then taken up, and discussed by Ewing, Rev. J. D. Brown, and Reynolds, showing clearly that Sabbath Schools could be conducted successfully with or without the use of libraries. More depending upon live teachers with the love of *Christ* in the heart than upon libraries.

The subject of Sabbath School Literature was then taken up, and after being discussed by G. W. Reynolds was, on motion, laid over to be discussed at 9½ o'clock, Wednesday morning.

The remainder of this session was occupied by Rev. J. D. Brown in a lecture on "Customs of India," which was listened to with much interest by the large audience in attendance.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

After the usual devotional exercises, the following persons were appointed a Committee on Resolutions:

Drs. Vantrice and Deaver, S. Ralston, R. R. Fry, and Rev. D. Castleman.

The subject of Sabbath School Literature was then taken up, and discussed by Rev. J. D. Brown, Dr. Vantrice, Rev. D. Castleman, ane others.

Some of the speakers were willing to sacrifice the library altogether; it seemed to be maintained by others that well selected libraries of good literature were beneficial, but that great care should be exercised by those whose duty it is to select libraries.

The subject of teaching spelling and reading was then discussed by the convention, after being opened by the Rev. D. Castleman.

The burden of this discussion disapproving of devoting the time of the Sabbath School teacher to teaching the letters when we have six days devoted to secular instruction.

At this point the regular business was waived for the purpose of hearing Mr. Samuel Mattern give a short Historical sketch of Sabbath Schools when first started in this vicinity, 45 gears ago. The first Sabbath School was started in the Old Stone Mill, on lands near Huntingdon Furnace. It was after consultation with two other persons we resolved to make an effort, which was well received and schools well attended. One of the persons assisting in organizing this school removed to the vicinity of Warriorsmark, and there another school was started. In this first school as many as 50 verses of scripture were recited by a pupil on one day. Reward tickets were then used.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Devotional exercises. After which had been arranged a children's meeting, quite a number being present, were addressed by Rev. N. J. Owens and Rev. J. D. Brown. The remaining portion of this session was devoted to permanent organization.

The Association shall be composed of the Sabbath Schools of Warriorsmark and Franklin townships, with schools adjoining, to be called The Warriorsmark and Franklin Township Sabbath School Association. That the officers be a President, two Vice Presidents, one Recording and one Assisting Recording Secretaries, one Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee of three persons. The Association to meet Semi-Annually. Franklinville was selected as the next place of meeting.

The following officers were elected to serve for one year: President, G. W. Reynolds; Vice Presidents, T. K. Henderson and Joseph Mingle; Secretary, J. A. Deaver, Assistant Secretary, Dr. Vantrice; Corresponding Secretary, A. G. Ewing; Ex. Committee, John Hartsock, Wm. Cole and G. B. Porter.

EVENING SESSION.

Devotional exercises, after which the question, "What relation does the Teacher sustain to the Sabbath School Scholar," was opened by J. R. Lowry, Esq., followed by Messrs. Stewart and Brown. As had been previously arranged, J. D. Brown delivered a very interesting lecture on India from a religious standpoint which was listened to by a crowded house, which no doubt would be impressed with the importance of the Missionary work.

The committee on resolutions reported the following:

Whereas: The great object which the Institution of Sabbath Schools aim to secure, is to impart religious instruction to the young, and thereby produce in their minds those religious impressions and form those religious habits, which with the Divine blessing will be their safeguard in danger, as well as their guide in duty, in after years, therefore,

Resolved, That this object cannot be secured either in our own community or in any other, without the hearty co-operation of parents and guardians. They have the power, and upon them rest the responsibility of having the required lessons learned, the library books or papers read, understood and taken care of, and the children regular and punctual in their attendance, we therefore do most earnestly and affectionately call upon parents and guardians of the youth of this community to take a more lively interest in this cause, and to lend us their aid in this our first attempt by this Convention to awaken more interest and give more efficiency and success in future to the Sabbath School cause.

Resolved, That conventions composed of officers, teachers, and friends of Sabbath Schools held in townships or districts, for consultation, discussion, prayer and praise, we regard as earnestly adapted to promote the progress and success of the Sabbath School cause.

Resolved, That this Convention, (the first in this district) has been a success and gives entire satisfaction to the friends of the Sabbath School cause; the fruits of which will be as "bread cast upon the waters," and may be gathered many days hence.

Resolved, That this Convention hails with gratitude to Almighty God, the signal marks of his blessing on the efforts of the friends of Temperance during the past year and that we urge upon all our Sabbath Schools the formation of Sabbath School Temperance societies.

Resolved, That this Convention tender their thanks to the citizens of Warriorsmark and vicinity, for their generous hospitality during the present convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to Rev. J. D. Brown, for his attendance, and his able lectures during the continuance of this Convention.

The association adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

A. G. EWING, Secretary.

Surveyor General's Report.—The Annual Report of Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, Jacob M. Campbell, Esq., is received, and contains much valuable information. An interesting feature of the book is the comparative prices of land in Pennsylvania at various periods.

THE PRESENT PRICES.

The present prices of all vacant and unimproved land is now at the rate of £10 ($26 66⅔) per hundred acres, except the following: Lands lying north and west of the river Ohio and Allegheny, and Conewango creek, $20 per hundred acres. Reserve tracts near Erie, Waterford, &c., price fixed by commissioners. Lands improved agreeably to the act of the 3d of April, 1792, fifty shillings, ($6 66⅔), and £5 ($13 33⅓) per hundred acres.

PRICES UNDER PENN AND HIS HEIRS.

Previous to the 27th of December, 1762, £15 10c, ($41 33) per hundred acres, with the exception of a few warrants in the lower counties at £3 10s. ($9 33) per hundred. From the 27th of December, 1762, to the 5th of August, 1763, £9, ($24) per hundred acres. From the 5th of August, 1763, to the 6th of August, 1765, £15 16s, ($41 33). Locations and warrants from the 6th of July, 1765, to the 1st of July, 1784; £5 sterling, (22 25).

PRICES UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the 1st of July, 1784, to the 3d of April, 1792, £10 ($26 65⅔) per hundred acres. *New Purchase*, 1784—From the 1st of May, 1785, to the 1st of March, 1789, £30 ($30). From the 1st of March, 1788, to the 3d of April, 1792, £20 ($53 33⅓). From the 3d of April, 1792, to the 1s of September, 1817, £5 ($13 33⅓) for land in the purchase of 1784, east of the Allegheny river and Conewango creek, unimproved.

Purchase of 1768 and the previous purchase.

From the 3d of April, 1792, to the 28th of March, 1814, at the rate of fifty shillings ($6 66⅔) per hundred acres. Lands in the purchase of 1784, lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, and Conewango creek, $7 10s, ($20). Undrawn donation lands, from the 1st of October, 1813, at the of $1 50 per acre. Donation lands, from the 25th of February, 1819, to fifty cents per acre. From the 21st of March, 1814, lands within the purchase of 1868, and the previous purchase, to be at the rate of £10 ($26 66⅔) per hundred acres.

The Patent Air-Brake—For the benefit of the many readers of the Journal, who are indentified with railway interests and experiments, we give room to the following account, clipped from an exchange, of a recent experiment with the patent air brake which was made in Carbon county. It speaks volumes in favor of the air-brake which has long been in use on all passenger trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad:

"There was a man in Mauch Chunk, a few days ago, with a patent air-brake for railroad cars, for sale. He claimed that it would stop a train going at the highest rate of speed in half its own length. There was a certain man up there who treated this suggestion with scorn, and said that he would wager large sums of money that the air-brake would not stop a train any quicker than any other brake. So he borrowed the contrivance and fixed it on an open car on the Switchback Railroad, and went up to the top of Mount Pisgah to get a fair start. He let her come down the inclined plain for a while until she began to move along at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and then as he was turning a sharp curve, he suddenly placed his foot on the brake and put it on with full power. One minute later the eye of any solitary traveler passing through those wilds might have observed a car standing perfectly still on the track and a railroad man going down the hill among the blackberry bushes and underbrush headforemost at the rate—say, of 45 miles an hour. He was carried home on a stretcher, and now the railroad man not only has perfect faith in the availability of the air-brake, but he is convinced that it would be a good thing if some man would invent a machine for taking the flatness and general demoralization, as it were, out of mutilated noses."

County Committee Meeting.—Pursuant to notice, the Republican County Committee met in the Court House, at Huntingdon, Pa., on the 16th inst., and at 1 o'clok, P. M., was called to order by the Chairman.

Samuel L. Glasgow, of Clay township, and John Q. Adams, of Franklin township, were elected Secretaries.

Every district in the county, except one, was represenated.

K. Allen Lovell was elected Representative Delegate from Huntingdon County to the next State Convention, and was instructed in favor of Col. Francis Jordan for Governor.

Dr. J. A. Deaver, George Leas, and John W. Mattern were chose Senatorial Conferees from Huntingdon County to meet like conferees from the other counties of this Senatorial District, to elect a Senatorial Delegate to the next State Convention, and were instructed to vote for a Senatoral Delegate who will support the nomination of Col. Francis Jordan for Governor.

On motion, it was ordered that our next County Convention be called at 10 o'clock A. M.

On motion, adjourned.

K. ALLEN LOVELL,
Chair. Rep. Co. Com.

SAMUEL L. GLASGOW,
JOHN Q. ADAMS,
Secy's.

Former Resident of Altoona Struck Dead at His Wife's Grave.—From a late Sacramento paper we learn that Mr. Joseph Griffith, a former resident of this city, but more recently employed on the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, and residing in Virginia City, Nevada, on the 13th ult., met with a very sudden death which occurred under rather singular circumstances. On the afternoon of the day referred to, accompanied by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Kelly, and his daughter, Mr. Griffith visited the grave of his wife, in Helvetia Cemetery, near Virginia City, and while standing at the head of the grave, examining the tombstone, he dropped dead. The heart that had throbbed with love for the wife and mourned over her death, ceased its pulsations at her sepulchre, and there amid the homes of the dead the spirit of the widowered husband winged its way in search of its mate in the sprit land. Mr. Griffith has relatives living in Altoona. He had been afflicted for some time with disease of the heart, which was the cause of his death.—*Altoona Tribune.*

A good second-hand Sewing Machine for sale cheap, at Geo. F. Marsh's.

The Temperance Question.—Mr. Editor.—Your last sheet has fully confirmed my conviction that the Journal is a straight-out Temperance paper—holding the truth, and bold enough to maintain it, and plead for it—not simply temperance nor total abstinence, but *prohibition*. This is the point—this must be, until effected, the battle-cry of the Temperance Reform. And if the whole Press, secular and religious, would take a firm stand on this, the horrid scourge of legalized intemperance, would soon be driven from our land. And it is encouraging to all the advocates of this reform, to see the religious Press, prevaded by a thorough temperance feeling, and very many of the leading religious papers and periodicals, openly committed to this cause, and disseminating among their millions of readers every week, temperance sentiments, and doing much to train up a generation that shall come up to this work of the Lord. And many secular papers are stepping into the same rank, and are doing good service in the cause of God and humanity. And this, by the way, is an evidence that public opinion is changing—men everywhere, are opening their eyes to the abominations of the liquor traffic. It is being disgraced. The flimsy covering of repectability, which men drew over its disgusting form, has been torn off, and its hideous corruption and crimes stand out, exposed to the light of day, and the contempt of every one whose moral sense has not been blunted by its unhallowed influence. Persons are more ready to speak and write in condemnation of it, and few are found in christian communities, who are bold enough to openly advocate it. This augers well and promises ultimate certain triumph. It is with some difficulty, that the required "twelve disciples" of Bacchus can be found in some townships, to sign the petition for license—and those who do so are ashamed of it, and wish to have the infamous act forever concealed from their friends and neighbors. Years ago, men would sign such petitions without hesitation—even members of the church of Christ. They would petition the Court to lengthen Satan's chain—to let "hell loose" on earth, and then go to church and pray to bring heaven down. Vain effort! These places cannot be brought together; between them there is a "great gulf *fixed*." It is with great satisfaction that we say that day is gone—gone never to return, in this part of our land. In connection with this question, I hear "golden opinions" of our new Judge—that he will favor this reform. I hope that He by whom the Judges of the earth do rule, will give him grace to do so; and may he be a minister of God for good, and not for evil. In such a course he will have the respect and support of all lovers of God and and truth, and what is infinitely better, the sanction of the Most High, and the consciousness of having done his duty. Visitor.

Don't pay $60.00 for a Sewing Machine, when you can buy a good lock stitch machina for $37.00 from

M. M. Logan & Co.,
Rooms over Union Bank, Huntingdon Pa.

Take your own Home Paper.—"What tells us so readily the standard of a town or city as the appearance of its paper? And its youth or its age can as well be determined by the observing as by a personal notice. The enterprise of its citizens is depicted by its advertisements, their liberality by the looks of the paper. Some papers show a good, solid, healthy foundation, plethoric purses, and a well-to-do appearance generally; others show a striving to contend with the grasping thousands around them, trying hard to wrench out an existence from the close-fisted community around them. An occasional meteoric display in its columns of telegraph or local or of editorials, shows what it can do if it had the means, but it cannot continue in the expensive work until support comes, which ought to be readily granted. A newspaper is like a church; it wants fostering in the commencement, and for a few years; then, as a general thing, it can walk alone, and reflect credit upon its location. Take your home paper; it gives you more news of immediate interest than New York or other papers; it talks for you when other localities belie you; it stands up for your rights, you always have a champion in your home paper, and those who stand up for you should certainly be well sustained. Your interests are kindred and equal, and you must rise or fall together. Therefore, it is your interest to support your home paper; not grudgingly, but in a liberal spirit; as a pleasure, not as a disagreeable duty; but as an investment that will amply pay the expenditure."—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

Call and see the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine, before purchasing a high priced machine. Price $37.00 & 42.00 and for sale by

M. M. Logan & Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

Morrisdale Coal Trade.—The Morrisdale coal region, in this county, is being rapidly developed, and becoming a business of considerable importance. On Tuesday of last week, the firm of Wigton, Dorris & Holt shipped 47 car loads—470 tons—the largest shipment ever made from a single mine in Clearfield county. The average daily shipment by this firm is now 400 tons, and will aggregate about 10,000 tons for the month of January. On Friday, the 19th, 540 tons of coal were shipped from three mines, in the Morrisdale region—450 of which were shipped from the Wigton & Co.'s mine. This company has a working capacity of 500 tons daily, and will, in a very short time, ship up to their full capacity. The firm of Pardee & Ashman, also own a large tract of the best coal lands in that region; but as yet, they have not opened any mines. When this firm commences operations, they can very readily ship 500 tons daily, as their location is one of the best in that region. It is evident from these facts, that the coal trade of Clearfield county is yet only in its infancy, but is yearly growing in importance, and when once fully organized, will will add greatly to the wealth and prosperity of the county.—*Raftsman Jonrual.*

A machine that makes the lock stitch alike on both sides—will do any work that any other good machine will do—warranted for five years. For Sale by

M. M. Logan & Co.,
Over the Union Bank, Huntingdon Pa.

How to Make Alum Baskets.—Some of our fair readers may be interested in the following receipt: "In the formation of the basket, use bonnet wire and wherever the wires cross, tie with coarse thread. After forming, wrap all the wires with candle wick, or if you wish a colored basket use red flannel or other colored woolen goods, but not glazed muslins, as they are too smooth to gather the Alum. Tying strips of the woolen goods around the top wire of the basket for a fringe adds greatly to its appearance. For the solution in which to hang the basket, put four pounds of Alum in about 2½ gallons of warm water and let it stand on the stove till thoroughly dissolved. Put it in a crock sufficiently large to hang in the basket having it entirely covered, with the solution, and let it remain until you think the wire has sufficiently gathered the crystals. Grasses are crystalized in the same manner. The above quantities of Alum and water are for a medium sized basket, and must be varied if a larger one is to be made."

Found—A Pocket Book, in front of the Post Office, containing some money. The owner can have it by calling on the Post Master, describing the same and contents, and paying for this notice J. C. Blair.

Boots and Shoes at Cost.—The undersigned, desiring to close business, will sell his stock of Boots and Shoes at *Cost*. Persons wanting bargains should call at once.

jan18-tf. George Schafer.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's.

March 22, tf.

Thanksgiving Sermon.—A Thanksgiving Sermon, preached in the Reformed Church, of Alexandria, Pa., at the Union Service, November 30, 1871, by Rev. J. C. Barr, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of Alexandria, was delayed by circumstances over which we had no control; but it is never too late to publish a good thing:

Psalm 47, 7. "For God is the King of all the earth; sing ye praises with understanding."

THE TRUE GOD,

THE RULER OF THE EARTH.

Another year has passed, and, with those that have preceded it, has gone into the volume of the world's history. Its record of successes and failures, of disappointed hopes and realized gains is completed, and is filed away that the generations coming may read it. And now that the fruits of the year have been gathered and safely housed, and the forests and fields have thrown off their gay robes of Summer, and the cold north winds have again waked from their slumbers, we are reminded of our yearly privilege and yearly duty to render public thanksgiving to Him who has ruled the year. For that purpose are we assembled to-day. In accordance with a time-honored and worthy custom the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth have invited the people of this land to assemble and make public recognition of the hand by which all blessings have been dispensed.

And so we are here to-day; and we would lift up our hearts to God, not simply because of the formal invitation to do so, but rather because our hearts would so incline us.

The text which we have selected carries us directly to God as the Supreme Ruler of all the earth; and viewing Him as such, it exhorts us to render unto Him songs of praise.

We are at liberty to view the thoughts of the text either in its wider application as relating to the whole world, or in its narrower and more special application, as relating to our own country and nation as a part of the world.

We shall view it somewhat in both these respects.

I. In its application to the whole world. "God is the King of all the earth," therefore we ought to sing praises unto Him.

God is the King of the earth in every possible sense. In the sense of Author or Creation. The very first declaration of God's written revelation to men affirms that "in the beginning *He* created the heavens and the earth." Paul to the Lystrians declares, "He made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and all things that are therein." And to the Athenians he calls Him the "God that made the world, and all things."

He is King again, in the sense of being the owner of the earth. "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof." So is He King in the sense that he has given to the earth its designations, and to its inhabitants their apportionments. He divided the sea from the dry land, and appointed to each its boundaries. And he scattered the people over the face of the earth. Moses says: "The Most High divided to the nations their inheritance, He separated the sons of Adam." And in Paul's celebrated address to the Athenians he declared that "God, made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times, before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation."

But the sense in which God reigns specially, is that of Ruler. He rules among the nations, working out by them his own wise purposes. With Him, the prophet says, "the nations are as a drop of a bucket, and are counted as the small dust of the balance; behold he taketh up the isles as a very little thing." By Him kings reign, and princes decree justice. By Him princes rules, and nobles, even all the judges of the earth. Says Daniel, "He changeth the times and the seasons; He removeth kings, and setteth up kings." And the apostle's doctrine in regard to civil rulers is, that, "there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God." Thus is clearly taught the truth, that the living God, who sits upon his throne in the heavens, rules among the inhabitants of the earth. Nor is his ruling in the earth confined to the affairs of his church exclusively; though over it he extends his peculiar care, for, "He loves the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob."

But He rules in the state as well. Indeed, civil government is from God as really as the church. Both were alike ordained by Him, and it is only reasonable that he should rule in church and state alike.

And the fact that wicked men often come into power, and that the state is often guilty of gross wickedness, and that cruel and desolating wars are often waged between different rulers and different nations—this fact does not invalidate the claim here urged, that God is King among the nations. The present dispensation is imperfect. It is in the hands of imperfect beings. Those imperfect beings are endowed with reason, and have freedom of choice; and hence it cannot be otherwise than that evil will work its way among the good, and that even God's purest works will be much defaced and marred.

Even the church which is so manifestly an institution of heaven, and the hearts of the saints which are so manifestly the dwelling place of the Holy Spirit, have much of evil in them. Evil is mixed with the good. And so it will be until this dispensation shall have passed away and one of glory be ushered in. And then God often chooses wicked nations and wicked princes as instruments to fulfil his purposes of wisdom, and holiness, sometimes to punish others with for their transgressions. The Babylonians were thus employed to chastise the Israelites for their departure from the true God, and when, afterwards the iniquities of the Babylonians pierced the heavens, God raised up Cyrus an ambitious Persian prince to thresh them, and break their tyrannical power. Thus in civil governments wicked men and wicked measures often prevail, but God so controls and overrules them as to have them work out his own religious plans. Still God is King. He is King of all the earth. And the thought is always precious to the good man. He knows that truth and wisdom rule upon the throne, and that supreme power is employed in the execution, and that righteousness and peace will be wrought out in the end. And so, in the midst of wars and rumors of wars, in the triumphs of wicked men and wicked measures, when to the eye of sense, God seems to have fled from the earth, the eye of faith will look beyond and above, and the heart will still trust and praise. The trusting loving heart will continue to sing, as Luther so often did in the darkest days of the reformation, "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea; though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof. * * * The Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge. Selah." Thus in the darkest days upon the earth the good man will still trust and wait. Hope will abide with him in strength, and will minister to him comfort and courage. He will plead with himself, "My soul wait only upon God, for my expectation is from him, He only is my rock and my salvation, he is my defence, I shall not be moved. And he will declare to the faint hearted and desponding ones, "God is the King of all the earth," and he will exhort, "sing praises with understanding."

II. But we pass now to consider the thought of the text in its application to our own country and nation. As the Lord as the King of all the earth, so is he of that portion of it known as the United States of America. But a very practical survey of the history of our nation is necessary to show the designs of wisdom and goodness which have so marked every stage of its progress. The hand of the Lord seems to have been over us for good in our origin as a nation, and in our subsequent career to the present time; and the indications are that divine goodness has yet some special purposes to work out by us. See this in the character of the people who made the first permanent settlements in our country. They were others than those by whom it was discovered. The discovery and first possession were affected under the auspices of the Spanish Crown and wholly in the interest of that people. But as if counting that people unworthy to settle and give character to such a country as this, the Spaniards were set aside, and a very different people rose to the ascendency, and laid the foundations of our national character and national institutions. The Puritans in the Plymouth region, and afterwards a portion of the same people under Roger Williams in Rhode Island; the Hollanders, in New York and New Jersey; the Quakers, under the benevolent Penn, in Pennsylvania; the English, at Jamestown, Virginia, and the Huguenots in the South Carolinas—these, with subsequent additions from the land of Luther and of Knox, were the people who sowed the seed which grew so stoutly and ripened into our American nationality. What more natural than that the discoverers of this fair land should become its proprietors and should people it? What but a favoring providence should secure their failure and give possession to those others? The Spaniards obtained footing in Central and South America, and in the poor ignorant priest-ridden people of those countries, and in their petty distracted governments we may see what this country would likely be, had they succeeded here also. But instead, this land is inhabited by a people who, in most of those elements which make people great and good, is equaled by no other people on the earth; and our government is the best model found anywhere among the nations. Surely the hand of the Lord was with us in these first pulsations of our national life, and the Ruler of all ruled in these first steps.

Again, was it mere chance, or was there a wise superintendence in the choice of those parts of our land where the first settlements were made? Man would have chosen the rich valleys and the broad plains of the west, where little effort would have been needed to secure a maintenance. As a natural result we may suppose indolence and effeminacy would have been induced, and there would have been a lack of that discipline necessary to subduing the more rugged eastern portions. But the east was first settled and filled up. The rugged hills of New England, many of them almost barrenness, the sandy plains of New Jersey, the narrow valleys and steep mountains slopes of Pennsylvania and Virginia, were populated and were tilled before the broad rich valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi were fairly known. What was the result? A more hardy, industrious inventive people grew up because of the necessities of their situation. Necessity made them self reliant and resolute, and thus when, in their contracted domain they had multiplied ties they ostled unpleasantly against each other, and the highway to the broad west was opened, they were ready to press forward and possess the land. Before their stout hearts the heavy forests were mown down, and the wild prairies were turned into golden harvest-fields. And in their widened field for activity the energy and enterprise of the sturdy emigrants expanded yet more. So that all over that wide region we find a people unsurpassed in their activity and their great undertakings; and we find improvements which in their extent and completeness, are a perfect marvel. This we believe is due largely to the formation of character and habits, so well laid in those portions of the country first settled. Had the vast rich plains been first occupied a very different race would doubtless have been developed, and the movement eastward over the more steriel and rugged portions would have been very tardy, and, to all human reason, these monstrous piles of mountains, which sleep so grandly all around us, and which now add so wonderfully to the nation's wealth, would yet be hugging their undiscovered treasures. Is all this the result of chance? Or are there not in it the manifest traces of intelligent and benevolent design? For our part we have to look upon it as the ruling of that God who is King over all the earth, and, therefore will we sing praises unto Him.

Again, as to the formation of our government, all good men and true are ready to acknowledge the hand of God in all the steps connected therewith. To human view it appeared madness for the few colonists to rise, as they did, on the 4th day of July 1776, and solemnly declare themselves independent of the British crown. But they rose, and they joined hands in solemn covenant before God to sacrifice their all in maintaining their position. God witnessed that grave transaction. He heard those prayers, He sealed those pledges, He gave courage to those hearts and strength to those hands, and He crowned their efforts with a most blessed triumph.

And after Independence had been secured, and peace restored, the work of reconstruction, or rather of building anew, was to be done. And this required even greater wisdom than the steps which preceded, for there was no pattern after which to shape the new government, no mould into which to cast, none certainly which these brave men were willing to accept.

And so they formed a new model and gave to the world a new style. They planted here the genuine tree of liberty. They tended it with careful hands, and watered it with tears from weeping eyes and bleeding hearts, and it grew steadily and stoutly till it has attained to magnificent proportions, and its branches are weighed down with precious golden fruit. No other government has extended such a welcome hand to the poor and deserving of all nations. None has ever offered such rewards to honest industry and personal merit, neither ancestral lines nor historic titles are necessary to promotion. But the man of merit, the man who has true manhood can rise to a seat beside nobles and kings, so that here we have indeed an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, as also, as we so often sing "The land of the free, and the home of the brave." True our government affords opportunity to partisan schemers and unprincipled knaves for elevating and enriching themselves. But that can be no grave objection. It is only the imperfection which adheres to all institutions among men.

These are only the spots on our full orbed sun, the gnarled and dead limbs on our beautiful tree. This is the evil that is intermixed with the good, and shall we have good alone and no evil? But right up with the evil are the elements of the cure, for that liberty which gives bad men an opportunity to rise gives to the good and the true freedom and opportunity to rise in their strength and cast down the bad. The people are patient, and will bear long with odious laws and oppresive rulers. But when the burden becomes too great, when the last pound is laid upon the back they will rise and cast it from them. What a marked illustration of this do we at present have in the metropolis of our nation. The people bore to the utmost verge of endurance the giant frauds of those in authority over them. Then they rose and and O! under what a weight did they come up. But they rose *up*, up; and now they are wreaking out a terrible vengeance upon the heads of their oppressors, and they are likely to hurl them so low as to place them beneath the poor cheap compliment of contempt, and the good and true of all parties are everywhere shouting *amen*, and amen.

Thus if our government does give opportunity to bad men to conspire, so does it give to good men an opportunity to combine. And until intelligence and virtue shall have fled much farther than now, the combinations of the latter will be more than a match for the conspiracies of the former.

Surely such a government is not the outgrowth of bare human wisdom. But where truth and righteousness have such opportunities to assert their dominion, where merit receives such rewards, where intelligence is so general, where religion is so untrammelled, the feeblest sects having equal protection with the strongest; surely here is manifest the guiding hand which moves in wisdom, and which exalts righteousness and truth in the earth. Here, indeed, does God rule as King.

And this God has ruled through all the years of our national history. Our career as a nation has been an eventful one. The ship of state was launched upon troubled and untried waters. It has encountered some storms; it has been drawn into some

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Making Butter in Winter.

Now is the time when it becomes people to be careful how they treat their cream and milk, and conduct their churning. There is a great difference between Winter and Summer, in this respect. Temperature is all important point, and this influenced by the two seasons.

In Winter the temperature must be kept up at the Summer point, and not exceed it as is so often the case in raising it; raising it too high. Hot water from the tea kettle is added, hurting what it comes in contact with, and the quantity guessed at, as there is generally no thermometer. Here the temperature is often 70 and sometimes 75, and even 80 degrees. This at once spoils the churnings. There will be white, oily butter. The globules which hold the margarine or fatty part of the butter will have grease. It will be sticky, unpalatable in the mouth and will not keep—should not keep.

Have the temperature at 60 deg. when you churn, and you are all safe. A better way however is to begin your churning at 55 deg., as the cream in churning will increase its temperature. This is by friction; perhaps, but positively by the change which it undergoes through the action of oxygen in uniting with 55 degrees, and you will end at 70 degrees, or possibly one or two more.

Now by this it will be seen how very careful the treatment is to be. Butter not changed, nor cream, either, in Winter, unless you change it. Keeping the milk in the room with the family is one of the most slovenly and pernicious practices. You have to much heat part of the time, often at high as 80 degrees, and sometimes 85 and 90 degrees; this duriug the day. At night, perhaps you have frost; we have known the milk to be frozen. This makes it impossible to get good butter, or sweet palatable cream.

But a worse thing still, if possibly, are the odors of the room. Here all the animal effluvia of the apartment are constantly being absorbed by the milk. This accounts for the smoke-taste so often present in winter butter; and also other foul odors. The taste of the garlic is common; this where onions are used. Cleanliness is as important to butter making as temperature, and both are indispensable. You cannot cheat with butter; it will betray you if you attempt it.

Clean vessels, clean milkers, uniform temperature (at 56 to 60 degrees) and pure air,—these are the requisites to making good butter, and they cannot be dispensed with.

If the food of your cow is also good, young, tender hay, with some bran, or other oderless food, and if you are careful in not breakiug the grain of your butter when you work it, working out only the buttermilk, why you have observed all that the most prudent adhereto, and you willhave their success.

How to Improve Our Stock.

It is a matter of certanty, and we never yet met a farmer who did not admit it, that stock-raising is the most important branch of farmer's business. It is the live blood of the farm. Then it is a great point to have stock that will bring in the most money at least cost. This can only be done by improving the common native stock by the means of pure-blood male animals. These cost money, and few farmers have sufficient stock to need for their own use the entire services of such an animal. But five, eight, or ten farmers, jointly may purchase an animal, or a set of them, as bull, boar, and ram, for say $1,000 whose services will repay the cost in a single year, and raise in a few years the character of the stock in a whole township. We know of an instance where the introduction of a herd of Jersey cattle into a county in five years led to the dissemination of the stock all through it, and the increase, of course, now is in a much greater ratio then in the first five years. We know that already the butter in that particular district has shown a marked improvement, and that the stockeepers in the different villages are in consequence beginning to grade the butter. Now, this is an important thing, as a farmer who produces a superior article likes to know that he gets a higer price than is brought by a lardy, greasy one, and that all the butter from various dairies is not dumped together. Again, in hogs an improvement is much needed, more particularly east of the Alleghanies. We want an early maturing pig that does not need to be wintered over, and that can be made into pork at any time after three or four months. An Essex or Berkshire boar would bring such stock, and five farmers might jointly secure a very choice one, that each one singly would not be warranted in purchasing. It is unecessary to carry this subject further. This is the time to think and act upon it, and the season is approaching when it might be carried into operation.

Milch Cows.

Milch cows, if fed liberally, may be milked until within six week weeks of calving. In ordinary cases, however, it is better to let them go dry for two months or ten weeks. The cow and the calf will both be stronger; and any fat or flesh stored up during this period will, in the case of a good cow, find its way to the milk-pail next summer. For this reasen we advocate liberal feeding, even when the cows are dry. Some of our associates think and practice experience is in favor of drying off the cows as here indicated. Because a good milker is always thin before the end of the season, many farmers advocate keeping cows thin in order to make them good milkers. They mistake cause for effect. The cow is thin because she is a good milker, not a good milker because she is thin. There is a great prejudice against cornmeal for milch cows. If fed without judgment it may be injurious, but in our own experience we have never known two quarts of corn-meal a day, cooked or uncooked (but far better cooked), have any other than the most beneficial effect. Do not forget to card the cows, or to give salt regularly and an abundant supply of fresh (not ice cold) water.

Curing Meat.

A correspondent of the *Practical Farmer*, noted for having a superior quality of dried beef and hams, gives a receipe which he has used for more than forty years without a failure. It is as follows:

For every one hundred pounds of beef, seven pounds of salt, two ounces of saltpetre, one and one-half pounds of brown sugar, four gallons of water. Boil and skim, and pour over the meat when cold. If properly packed that amount of water will cover the meat. For pork, pack the hams and shoulders together. To every one hundred pounds, take eight pounds of salt, four ounces saltpetre, and one and one-half pounds of sugar, four gallons of water. The hams and beef for drying may be taken out after four weeks. To keep the meat after warm weather, the pickle will have to be boiled.

According to the *Hearth and Home* a judge has decided that a lamb becomes a sheep when it gets permanent teeth.

New Advertisements.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes.

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
FALL STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Original HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

nov. 1, 1871.

ROSADALIS!!

THE INGREDIENTS THAT compose ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It is a certain cure for Serofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

haved used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore.
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR "
DR. F. O. DANNEDLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

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J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
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B. HALL, Lima, Ohio.
CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAMUEL G. M'FADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
sept6,1y. BALTIMORE, MD.

JOHN READ, AGENT, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. BUCHANAN. P. ALLISON. J. M. BUCHANAN.

509 Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa.

THIS is the place to get your fruit jars and tin cans wholesale and retail, also a fine assortment of jelly glasses.

COOKING STOVES.

We have the cheapest, largest and best assortment this side of Philadelphia. We keep Spears' Calorific, Excelsior, Penn, Olive Branch, Morning Light, Cottage, Star, and Regulator. We warrant every stove.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

JAPANED WARE, TIN and PAINTED WARE, &c.. &c., &c., &c.

Persons going to *House Keeping* can get every article they need from a clothes pin up to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING,

and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. july 12.

GRAND DEPOT FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, '71.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

New Advertisement.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS
March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } {S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store. Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

January 4, 1871.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURA'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.1071-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON. PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4. '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

FOR SALE.—
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in West Huntingdon, Pa. FIFTY of these lots will, for a short time, be offered at *low prices*, ranging from $100 to $150. *Terms easy.* Apply to or address

nov29-tf R. ALLISON MILLER.

C. M. AFRICA'S

Fancy candy, toy and variety store is now stocked with a choice selection of french and common candies, nuts, raisins, figs, etc. The largest assortment of toys in town just received. Gold, silver, plated, and french horn jewelry, bracelets, chains, pocket books, combs, china and wax dolls, cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc. Come and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. C. M. AFRICA,

sept27-6m No. 420, next door to P. O.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Saturday, November 25th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. ACCOM.	MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 8 10	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 4 38
5 47	8 20	Long Siding	8 49	4 29
6 00	8 34	McConnellstown	8 34	4 13
6 07	8 41	Pleasant Grove	8 27	4 06
6 20	8 53	Marklesburg	8 14	3 51
6 33	9 06	Coffee Run	8 02	3 38
6 40	9 14	Rough and Ready	7 53	3 28
6 54	9 28	Cove	7 38	3 13
7 00	9 33	Fishers Summit	7 33	3 08
7 30	10 00	Saxton	7 00	2 52
7 47	10 18	Riddlesburg	6 43	2 34
7 54	10 26	Hopewell	6 37	1 26
8 12	10 46	Pipers Run	6 20	2 08
8 32	11 06	Tatesville	6 00	1 48
8 47	11 20	Bloody Run	5 48	1 34
8 52	11 25	Mount Dallas	54	1 30
8 59	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 37	1 22
9 04	11 36	Lutzville	5 33	1 18
9 09	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 29	1 14
9 16	11 47	Jamesons	5 22	1 07
AR 9 23	11 54	Bedford	LE 5 15	1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 29	LE 10 05	Saxton	AR 7 10	AR 2 45
7 35	10 20	Coalmont	6 55	2 30
7 40	10 25	Crawford	6 50	2 25
AR 7 50	AR 10 35	Dudley	LE 6 40	LE 2 15
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD MAIL	THROUGH PASSENGER	24 MILE WAY ENGER	MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. H'G. ACCOM.	MAIL	PHILADEL'A EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M
4 56	6 12	11 14	10 41	N. Hamilton	1001	4 00	.....
5 04	6 18	11 21	10 55	Mt. Union	9 53	3 53	.....
5 12	6 26	11 30	11 10	Mapleton	9 45	3 45	.....
5 20	6 34	11 37	11 26	Mill Creek	9 37	3 37	.....
5 35	6 45	11 53	11 50	Huntingdon	9 24	3 24	11 15
5 54	7 02	12 11	12 20	Petersburg	9 06	3 08	.....
6 03	7 10	12 21	12 32	Barree	8 58	3 00	.....
6 10	7 17	12 28	12 40	Spruce Creek	8 51	2 53	10 50
6 25	7 29	12 42	1 00	Birmingham	8 39	2 42	.....
6 32	7 35	12 50	1 08	Tyrone	8 32	2 35	10 34
6 44	7 45	1 01	1 22	Tipton	8 23	2 26	.....
6 50	7 50	1 07	1 30	Fostoria	8 18	2 21	.....
6 55	7 54	1 11	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 14	2 17	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00	Altoona	7 55	2 00	10 05
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 50 A M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 55 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 35 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL	FAST LINE.	WAY PASS.	ELMIRA EXPRESS	BUFFALO EXP.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40	
Harrisburg, Arrive				P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30		2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55			5 20	5 25
Canandaigua,				8 25	8 10
Rochester,				9 25	9 20
Buffalo,				12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,				1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,				1 30	12 40
				A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL TO P'L'P'A	ACCOM'D'N	ATLANTIC EXPRESS	PITTSB'G EXPRESS	MAIL
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M.	P. M.	10 45	6 50
		12 00	3 00	A. M.	
Washington, arrive	10 00		5 65	5 50	10 00

Dec, 20, 1871. ED. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANG

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m.,3.42and 9.45 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.45 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.50 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.45 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.35 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia ar 4.15 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p.m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.25, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.45, 8.10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.05 and 5.55 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.50 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.15, 11.25 a. m. and 2.54 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.20 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.50 noon, and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading.) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.35 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
nov.29,'71.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3:15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

Miscellaneous.

NEW STORE,

NEW GOODS,

and LOW PRICES,

AT 313 HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has opened a Variety Store at No. 313 Hill street, where all kinds of goods can be had as cheap as at any other establishment in the county. His line of

DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS, &C.,

is complete, and will be sold at reasonable prices. He is agent for the Wilson Sewing Machine.

B. L. SILKNITTER.

MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. Katy A. Silknitter, has opened a fashionable Millinery and Dress Making establishment at 313½ Hill street, and respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

Work will be done in the best style, and satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of Patterns for sale cheap. She is in receipt of all the latest styles and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in her line in a style that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Call and examine.

May 24, 1871.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS,

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

New Advertisements.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION 1700.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANOFORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

HENRY & CO'S.
LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.

ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD

Feb. 15, 1871.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

H. S. M'CARTHY, | W. B. M'CARTHY, | J. A. POLLOCK

FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

[*Lately Huntingdon Manufacturing Company.*]

Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, Furniture, &c. Our Machinery being of the very best quality and giving our entire attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the abovel named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to the FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Huntingdon, Pa., will receive our immediate attention. Priee list furnished when desired.

June 7, 1871.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

W. T. HOWARD, J. H. CLOVER

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

HOWARD & CLOVER, Prop's.

April 5, 1871–1y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.

March 15, tf.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL